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PIONEERING IN OHIO 1837-1848

DIARY OF JOSEPH WOOD

being

A thesis presented to the Graduate Faculty
of the Fort Hays Kansas State College in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science

by

Dorothy Drescher Richards, A. B.

McPherson College

Date

May 18, 1954

Approved

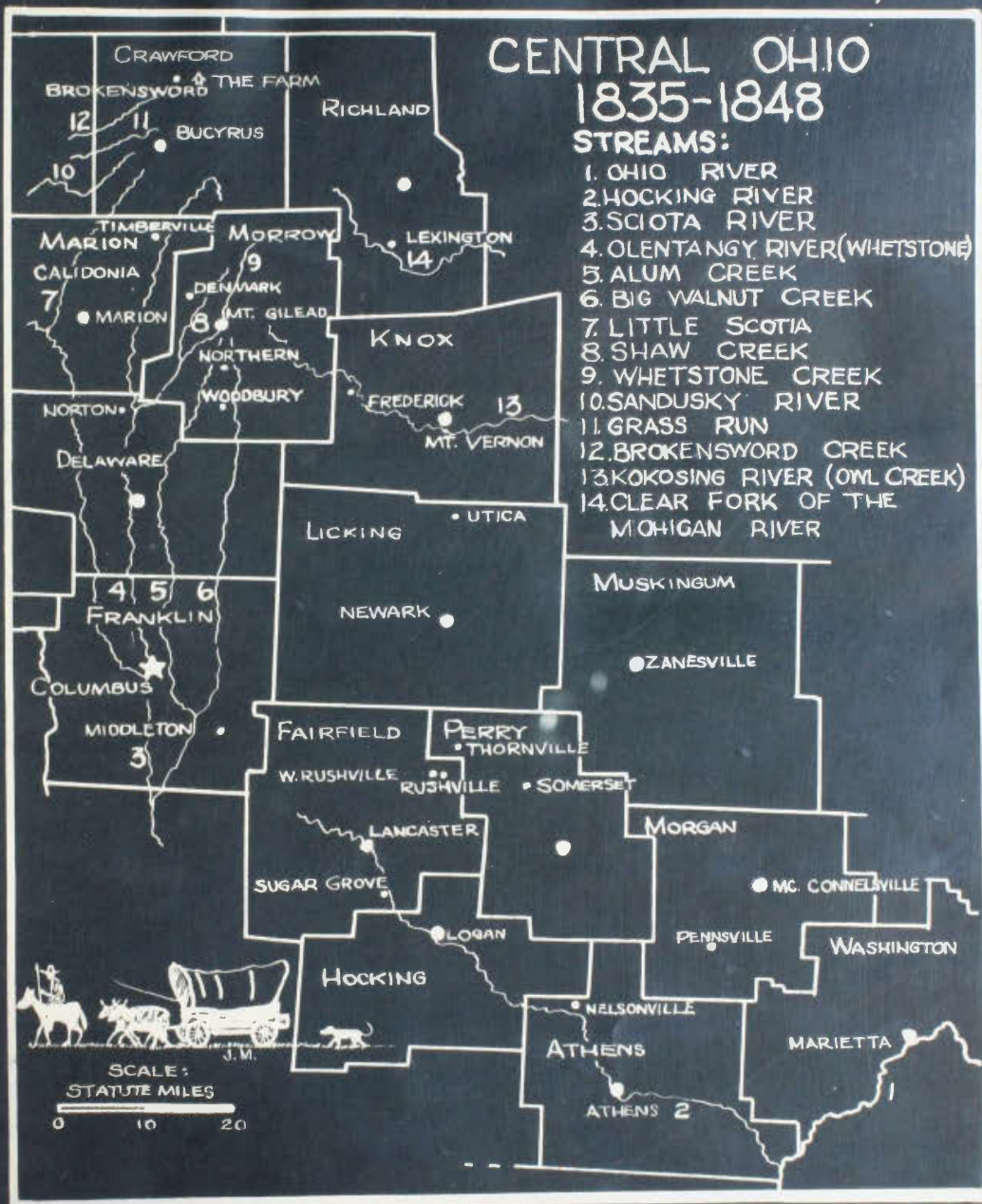
Ralph E. Coder
Major Professor

Ralph E. Coder
Chairman Graduate Council

CENTRAL OHIO 1835-1848

STREAMS:

1. OHIO RIVER
2. HOCKING RIVER
3. SCIOTA RIVER
4. OLENTANGY RIVER (WHETSTONE)
5. ALUM CREEK
6. BIG WALNUT CREEK
7. LITTLE SCOTIA
8. SHAW CREEK
9. WHETSTONE CREEK
10. SANDUSKY RIVER
11. GRASS RUN
12. BROKENSWORD CREEK
13. KOKOSING RIVER (OWL CREEK)
14. CLEAR FORK OF THE MOHICAN RIVER



Copy

Martha K. K. K.

9-11-54

To My Mother

Rena Maude Way Drescher

who also

pioneered in a new country

and by whom

this diary descended to me

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer wishes to express grateful appreciation for the friendly aid and encouragement given her by Dr. Ralph Coder, chief critic; Dr. F. W. Albertson for his advice on botanical phases; Dr. Roberta Stout for suggestions on style; Mr. T. W. Wells for inspiration concerning folklore; Mr. Charles Onion for counsel on the historical aspects; Dr. Katherine Nutt for technical criticism; and all the many librarians, near and far, who gave of their time and skill that the facts of this thesis might be further authenticated. Others to whom the author is deeply grateful are Edith Vague Smith, a patient and understanding typist; Dr. John D. Miller for the photographic reproductions; Jack Murphy for the artistic presentation of the map; Roberta Lake for geneological data; Dr. William C. McDermott and Leonard C. Schenk for advice and suggestions concerning medicine and drugs.

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INTRODUCTION

The desire to draw back the curtains of time to see life as it was actually lived has persistently pervaded my thoughts when contemplating particular periods of history. Too often the writer of today distorts the life he seeks to portray because he sees it vaguely through the mists of time and colors the facts with an aura from his own imagination. He interprets past events in the light of his own experience.

I have been privileged to take a brief glimpse back some hundred years through the diaries and other manuscripts of my great-great-grandfather, Joseph Wood, and my great-grandmother, Hannah Wood Way, and to see, in a limited way, life as they lived it.

For as long as I can remember my mother had in her possession some diaries, miscellaneous papers, and a Quaker bonnet and dress which had come to her through her grandmother. I was often curious about the contents and authorship of the papers but never ambitious enough to attempt to decipher the old and faded script. The bonnet and dress I often donned even though it was a struggle to button the tiny waist about my rather robust middle. I imagined myself an exact replica of that great-grandmother who several times had migrated westward.

At first, I felt "impelled," a word great-great-grandfather often used, to copy the manuscripts in order to insure their being kept extant in the family. In studying them, however, I became increasingly interested in the people, times, customs, and places about which they were written.

I found that they were opening to my mind many fields of research—medicine, botany, biology, ecology, religion, history, semantics.

This demanded more than mere copying of text. I was convinced that if I could make the contents of the diary more easily accessible to the reading public it could become a valuable reference to the folklore and history of that particular time and place. I then determined to edit and type the one diary, 1837-1848, copying it as exactly as script can be copied with the typewriter, using original spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, and adding as many footnotes as was desirable to document the material and to clear up doubtful words and spelling. This was done to the best of my ability with the hope that there are not too many misinterpretations of the script. Such a task was not easy. Hours of research were required to clarify many of the words and phrases used. I searched through diaries of obsolete words and spellings in order to bring to light the meanings of many seeming jumbles of letters. The proper limiting of footnotes so that they would be adequate, still not too cumbersome, presented difficulties. Some additions and explanations to them should perhaps be given in the introduction.

I studied general references—encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, histories—and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterlies which were available in the local libraries. I corresponded with various persons and institutions to obtain more particular information. Several letters were written and interviews made to clear up some amounts of money which were repeatedly used in the text. Communications with different authorities concerning certain terms and practices of the Quakers were

made. I asked the opinion of a local doctor and a local pharmacist for explanation of various abbreviations of medical terms and medicines which were obscure to the casual reader. Inquiries were sent to public libraries of the county about which information was desired as well as to the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society Library and to some local historical societies. Questions to these institutions concerned geographical data--old names of places and streams--and historical events.

In all cases where a footnote appears concerning herbs mentioned in the diary, where no other source is given, Robley Dunglison, A Dictionary of Medical Science, 1868, was used as the reference for the correct scientific names, current uses and common names of the plants. This dictionary was chosen as being the nearest contemporary medical authority available. Britton and Brown, An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions, 1896, has been consulted to ascertain whether the plants grew in Ohio.

The writer of the diary was far too poverty stricken to rely on herbs which he had to buy. He gathered them for his own use and often traded the native herbs for the few he needed which were not indigenous to Ohio. The panic of 1837 had taken most of the cash out of circulation; transportation and communication were yet quite primitive in the Ohio of that day so that little dependence could be placed on commercial products.

Common names of the plants are given because they portray in most cases the uses the plant had for "the folks" and they help to pass on to future generations the folklore, the customs and the beliefs of the people of that time.

Although footnotes will appear quite often concerning the Thomsonian or Botanic system of medicine, the system Joseph Wood relied upon, a brief history of the movement here may aid in clarifying the references. Samuel Thomson, an uncouth, unlettered man of New England, proposed the Botanic system of medicine, which later became known as Thomsonianism after its founder. This was a system "for the ignorant by the ignorant" according to Thomson's own avowal. He believed that all diseases were caused by cold so that anything which would produce heat would counteract disease. His cure-all was the herb lobelia accompanied by "steaming and puking." To this original herb, in the progress of experience and time, he added cayenne and finally augmented his cures to include other medicinal plants in his Secret Six—a series of six formulae. He sold the rights for the use of these formulae to anyone who could pay the price.

His reason for using herbs only, as medicine, was rather curious. He opposed the use of minerals, for having come from the earth, they had a tendency to draw the person using them back to the earth; whereas plants, with their reaching upward toward the heavens, tended to draw their partakers upward and away from the grave. The Botanics referred to the regular medical doctors as "mineral doctors"; the regular medics retaliated by calling the Botanics "puke doctors" and "steam doctors." The Thomsonians held the use of mercury, blood-letting, and polypharmacy against the regulars and used these practices as their chief arguments against them. Let it be said that neither side had too firm a foundation upon which to base its contentions, for medicine had advanced astonishingly little since the time of Hippocrates.

The following verse, quoted in Vol. 52, p. 355 of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly from John A. Brown, "Quackery Exposed!!! Or a Few Remarks on the Thomsonian System of Medicine" reflects the attitude of regular medicine toward this widespread cult:

"The wondering world inquire to know
Is it the truth? Can it be so?
Why gentleman the de'ils to pay,
That you should forsake the good old way,
And take a course both new and odd,
That wise professors never trod—
Your craft is wanning sire, we know it,
Thomsonian skill will overthrow it.
They often have it in their pow'r,
To save men at the 'levenh hour;
And thus confer a cure unlooked for,
The patient save, but starve the doctor!"

At this time Ohio was being settled rapidly. People were swarming into the state; few doctors were available, therefore anyone remotely resembling a doctor was called upon for help in advent of illness or accident. Any person, so inclined, could hang out a shingle and practice medicine. No licence was required and there was no standard of knowledge or educational qualifications. These were probably the reasons why the Botanics, along with numerous other cults and schools of medicine, flourished in Ohio. Even the regular medics conceded the Thomsonians one-third of the patients of the state. Ohio became the publishing and educational center of the cult. Dr. Alva Curtis, teacher and doctor; Samuel Robinson, lecturer; and Horton Howard, publisher, were well-known followers of Thomson. In fact, Curtis began to teach the Botanic system. Thomson bitterly opposed this teaching for he did not believe in education.

Although the writer of the diary knew nothing of the subject of ecology as such, he gives his reader a good idea of the natural history

of the country over which he traveled. He took time to study the potentialities of the country, basing his conclusions upon the plant and animal life he encountered. He dwells at length upon the possibilities of the different types of land for farming and grazing and the practicable uses of streams in this new and only partially settled frontier.

His knowledge of the geography, geology and botany of the part of the state over which he walked and rode horseback is remarkable in view of the lack of educational facilities of the place and time. His observations check well with scientific data. He was very accurate in measurements, distances, and in other observations. His vocabulary was noteworthy in that his correct use of a wide variety of words far exceeded his ability to spell them. The fact must be recognized, however, that spelling in that day was not as standardized as it is today and the spelling of many words has changed with the years. Evidently Joseph Wood had a feeling for words. In one instance, at least, he invented a word for his own convenience. It seems that he used words he had heard employed by lecturers and other speakers and which he had probably never seen written. He used them and spelled them as they sounded. Words, to him, were tools to be used and enjoyed; used as a form of self-expression and perhaps were resorted to as an escape in times of difficulty and indecision. Also he often resorted to doodling in his diary.

His sympathy for the Indians in the forced sale of their lands is indicative of that fair-minded trait of seeing things from another's viewpoint—a true Quaker quality. This characteristic, which was one of his pleasing attributes, seemed also to be one of his most debilitating

weaknesses. He was unable to make a firm decision and stand by it. He appeared to be very sensitive to the criticism of others and seemed sincerely to search his soul for the right way. His many ideas and dreams for inventions, a few of which he describes in his diary, were designed to aid humanity, but poverty and indecision prevented him from seeing them through to full fruition.

People interested him and he longed to aid them. He saw medicine as the inadequate thing it was and struggled for more knowledge that he might relieve suffering humanity and prevent many of the untimely deaths which were so prevalent.

Staunch Quaker that he was, he grieved over not being able at all times to see eye-to-eye with them. He was loyal to the general precepts of the Friends in as far as he could see their value, but at times he differed with individual interpretations and hence was "churched" or disowned more than once. His attendance at meeting was regular no matter where he might be when time for meeting came. He would not resort to law unless forced to do so and often lost financially rather than to create an unhappy incident. He would try to understand and forgive the person who had wronged him.

The Quakers are said to have the most accurate and most complete genealogical records extant. Joseph Wood seemed very conscious of the importance of marriage, birth and death records. He makes note of many in his diary, giving in addition to names and dates, the causes of the deaths.

It is my hope that the diary of Joseph Wood will present to the reader a more distinct view of life in the Old Northwest. He has presented historical facts with a great degree of accuracy and has given an authentic picture of the natural history of the region. He has afforded his reader a knowledge of a medicinal cult which is no longer well known and has cast a pleasing light upon the religious zeal of the society of Friends.

If it appears that I have taken too many liberties in my interpretation of the diary, the reader should take into consideration that this was done in order to clarify obscure references, words and passages, and that a conscientious attempt has been made to authenticate all material.

Note: Numbers in the left hand margin indicate original page numbers of the text.

At Fathers¹ The 16th of the 3rd mo 1837²

(1) Yester day I left home a little after a 11 o-c.³ (with Mary and the child to accompany me as far as Fathers) for some of the new countrys, in search of a home Stopt at Abner Lambards dined & got my 10 D-⁴ got to Fathers a litle after sun set F- & M-⁵ not at home Hannah paid me 8 D-⁶ the balance tords the H-⁷ right & 10 c.⁸ for medicine. I have now 1,43,32¹⁹₂ money with 16 me. A hard frost last night but like to be clear & pleasant. I expect to go after mo. B.¹⁰ To Columbus &c. After B went home with David Ball, & after - brake- 17 fast started; hard frost last night but a pleasant day- - had the company of Edward miller 12 or 14 miles he offered

¹ Probably in Washington County, Ohio.

² March 16, 1837.

³ O'clock.

⁴ \$10.00.

⁵ Father and Mother.

⁶ \$8.00.

⁷ Heir right - right of inheriting?

⁸ 10¢

⁹ \$143.32¹/₂.

¹⁰ Monthly meeting.

to let me have a $\frac{1}{4}$ S-¹ in hancock Co- for 300-² he gave a
favourable account of that Country. I had bad
roads till I crossed Jonathans creek³ then better &
18
pretty good to day. got to Amos Parkers about Sun
set 25 miles from M'C'lesvill.⁴ 11 from Rushvill⁵ & 17 from
Lancaster

(2) 3rd mo 18th 1837

High winds last night & also to day: gave Amos
Parker up his old note 420⁶ intrust due on it he
gave me 212 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁷ very darke morning high wind & some
rain after brakefast broke a way & I started
walked most of the way to Roberts in west Rushvill
Came through good land to day. more cool this e-⁸ 18th
1 d 19th⁹ left Roberts after brake fast hard frose (22

¹ Quarter section.

² \$300.00.

³ Probably in Morgan or Athens County.

⁴ McConnelsville, Morgan County.

⁵ Rushville, Fairfield County.

⁶ \$4.20.

⁷ \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

⁸ Evening.

⁹ Sunday, March 19th. The Quakers declined to give the common names of the months and days for they felt that these names honored the heroes and false gods of antiquity and were originated from superstition and idolatry. Thus Sunday became first day and so on through the week, and January was first month, etc. (I. Daniel Rupp, An Original History of the Religious Denominations at Present Existing in the United States. Philadelphia: J. Y. Humphreys, 1844, p. 331.)

10 miles to Lancaster¹ pretty good roads to day except some mud holes but still I found a pretty good track. 8 miles from Lancaster to Jno-Clarks got there a little before sun set
 2nd d-² the 20th left him a little medicine & after brake fast started past low flat ground & ponds
 hocken³ appears to take its source from small ponds about 12 miles from Lancaster a level country but I think not so productive as some countries that are more diversified⁴ with hills & hollows. Pretty good roads & near Columbus quite good.

- (3) 20th Got to Columbus some time before night got my horse in a stable at tavern hay & $\frac{1}{2}$ bus oats a day for $37\frac{1}{2}$ & $12\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵ per night for bed 1 night.

¹ Fairfield County seat.

² Second day - Monday.

³ Hocking River, formerly Hockhocking. This river rises northeast of Lancaster and flows south eastward into the Ohio River.

⁴ Diversified.

⁵ *In the early days of the United States small coins were very scarce. This was the case until after the passage of the Act of February 21, 1853, which made fractional silver coins subsidiary by reduction of their silver content. Thus the coinage was put on a token basis and melting down of the coins by individuals or export of them for their bullion content ceased.

Among other coins, Spanish coins were legal tender in the United States until 1857. During the period of which you are writing, many Spanish pieces circulated freely in the Midwest and Mississippi Valley. The Spanish piece-of-eight had long been a favorite in America since

went to H- Howards Shop¹ he was just gon home & Frascis
Tresise was left to Keep shop I got aset of books 7,00² &

21st³ medicine to the amount of $287\frac{1}{2}$ of F- Tresise
 $\begin{array}{r} 1284\frac{1}{2} \text{ of H- Howard} \\ 1572 \text{ in all}^4 \end{array}$ Supt last

evening & took brake fast with F- Tresise lodged at the taveron

A very wet day (3rd d-) after I had packed my sade bags⁵

⁵ (Cont.) colonial days. (Our silver dollar is a descendant of it.) To make small change, the piece-of-eight (eight reals) was sometimes cut into halves, quarters, eighths (four-bit, two-bit, and one-bit) pieces. Two-bits was 25¢, and one-bit, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The Spanish half real also circulated in this country in the first half of the 19th century. Worth about a sixteenth of a dollar ($6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢), it was called a "fipenny bit" in Pennsylvania, and by New Yorkers "fourpence," and Lousianians a "picayune." The Spanish two-real piece (pistareen) was worth about 17¢ after 1827.

. . . The United States never officially minted coins in the odd denominations you mention. State banks sometimes printed notes in all sorts of unusual denominations, of which $6\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ were rather common." (Elston G. Bradfield, Assistant Editor of The Numismatist. Personal letter.)

James Truslow Adams in his Dictionary of American History, New York: Scribners, 1940, vol. II, p. 321, says that fractional notes were issued in the United States sporadically by banks and business houses from the beginning of the government to the end of the war between the states, especially during times of depression. The denominations in the earlier years were quite frequently in the Spanish terms of $6\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

¹ The location of Henry Howard's shop has not been determined. An effort was made to find if this Howard was related to Horton Howard, the publisher, who is mentioned later in the diary. Nothing has been found thus far to establish any relationship.

² \$7.00.

³ March 21, 1837.

⁴ \$ $2.87\frac{1}{2}$
 $\begin{array}{r} 12.84\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \$15.72 \end{array}$

⁵ Saddle bags.

full of medicine &c. I went to Jewits¹ & gave him the names² of Levi Cooksy Jonathan Bundy & Samiel King to send his Recorder³ to. Jewit Has a large establishment & several hands imployed in prepareing medicine of diferent kinds: he shewed me his bathing box which was made of tinn & painted blue. the patient lays in this in watter as warm as convenient & bathes the whole body Jewit esteemes this operation as very efficacious after being rub'd with his liniment for along time without

(4) ef fect, it promotes an action & puts the liniment which has line⁴ dorment in the skin in to motion and throws out the filth from the pores in a remareable mannor From there I went to Curties Infermary⁵ & there I staid all night. The patients chiefly cured & gon 1 or 2 not quite

¹ A reference to Jewet's shop is made in Kinney's Directory of Columbus for 1945-6, Columbus, Chas. Scott, 1845, according to Arthur A. Meyer, Reference Librarian of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio: "An M. Jewet, druggist and laboratory, res Scioto st bt Rich and Town west side facing Walnut Alley."

² Names.

³ Probably the Botanico-Medical Recorder published in Cincinnati (1837-1852) by Alva Curtis, M.D. (James Grant Wilson, Appleton's Cyclo-pedia of American Biography. New York: Appleton, 1896, vol. 2, p. 35.)

⁴ Lain.

⁵ Curtis Infirmary, established at Columbus in 1838 by Dr. Alva Curtis. (Jonathan Forman, "Dr. Alva Curtis in Columbus; the Thomsonian Recorder and Columbus First Medical School," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 51:337, 1942.)

well 6 or 8 students I paid 3.00¹ for the 2 papers now published by A- Curtis² went to hear a lecture on the heart

lungs &c. After taking breakfast at the Drs brothers³ & looking some through town & taking a view of the bridge over the Sciota⁴ its over 100 yds in length & very firmly & handsomely constructed. At H- Shop 22

White ash bark pulverised & mix't with shuger an excellent vermifuge Dr T-sise

Dined with F- Tresise & went to the Tavron for (23)

my horse I asked what my bill was he said 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵ I told him that he agree'd to keep my horse for 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per day for I had asked what he would charge me & so bargained when I left the horse for fear of a

(5) heavy bill he mentioned hay & a $\frac{1}{2}$ bus of oats a day & said he would have 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for lodging I lodged 1 night he pled that I was to find the oats & he had gave 1 bus

¹ \$3.00.

² Possibly The Thomsonian Recorder and the Botanico-Medical Recorder which seems both to have been published at this time. Curtis was editor of several at different times during his career, however.

³ Doctor's brother's (home).

⁴ Sciota River, central Ohio. Sciota is a Wyandot Indian name meaning "deer," in this case it probably indicated the abundance of deer along its banks. (W. Edson Richmond, "Franklin County Place Names," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 53:139, 155, 1944.)

⁵ \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

but strange that he would charge me only 25 per bus-
 when he said he gave $37\frac{1}{2}$ per bus. but I paid him &
 started near the midle of the after noon crossed Allum creek¹
 3 times at the last ford ther had bin a bridge but foot
 people only could cross it was near dark & I went over
 to ahouse & the man there offered to ride my horse over
 for which I was thankful. Staid at Osberns tavern
 11 miles from Columbus hay & $\frac{1}{4}$ ² oats & bed $37\frac{1}{2}$ hard frost
 23³ ruff roads & some part muddy a bout 4 ms-⁴ especially
 through land much like Stillwater bottoms⁵ then more fine
 farmes & great orchards land worth 30⁶ per acre
 here I fed 8 or 9 ms this morning here on walnut bottom⁷
 they raise much hemp about 750 lbs per acre avarage

¹ Alum Creek rises near Mt. Gilead, flows past Columbus to the east, joins Big Blacklick and Walnut Creeks to flow into the Sciota River south of Columbus. It may be named for the brackishness of the water or the name may be a corruption of "Elm"—pronounced "Elum" by rustic America. This tree grew in abundance along its banks. (Richmond, op. cit., p. 145.)

² $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel?

³ March 23, 1837.

⁴ Miles.

⁵ Probably a reference to the low land along Stillwater Creek in east central Ohio or possibly along the Stillwater River in the southwestern part of the state.

⁶ \$30.00.

⁷ Along Walnut Creek. Walnut Creek was originally called the Gahannah, Indian for "three united in one." (Richmond, op. cit., p. 146.)

crop & $7\frac{1}{2}$ c⁻¹ per lb they sow about the 25 of 5th mo.
 & cut it after harvist cure it stach² & kep it till
 the 1st snow in the 12th month³ then spread it out
 (6) till spring then set it up again till they brake it once
 through a small brake & then through a fine one & its
 ready fer market the tow he stated would nearly
 defray this expence. Seed 200⁴ per bus $1\frac{1}{2}$ ⁵ per acre.
 the ground must be very rich manured & plowed in the
 fall & then it would bring hemp for several years
 & grow better every year. Corn from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 50⁶ per bus- $6\frac{1}{4}$ ⁷

By the roadside 5 or 6 ms. I suppose yet to Micaja D-
 I got to Micaja Dilinghams alittle after sun set I had some
 headake but after a good nights rest prety clear of it.
 In the morning had a long dis course with his father John-
 D- he was 1 of the first settlers here 21 years the 28 of this

¹ According to the "Current Prices" given in the Farmer's Cabinet, vol. 1, No. 16, March 1, 1837, hemp was selling for \$175.00 per ton or 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb. in Philadelphia.

² Stack.

³ December.

⁴ \$2.00.

⁵ Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels (?) per acre.

⁶ The price of corn in Philadelphia on April 11, 1837, was 90¢ to 95¢ per bushel, according to the Farmer's Cabinet, vol. 1, No. 19, April 15, 1837.

⁷ See footnote 5, page 11.

mo.¹ has now a hansom farm 2 ms from Alum Creek meeting²
 mo.B is held her composed of 6 preparatives the qr- B³
 is held here and at Goshen (50 ms- S- W-) alternately next 2nd day
 at Goshen. this country is some what rolling in places
 but jenerally a most⁴ too flat a great eal⁵ of beech &
 that prety large some oak shuger⁶ & spice.⁷ &c- &c-
 roads muddy but not deep. the wind has changed from N- to S-
 I started about a ll o-c. past the B house & cross't Allum c.
 at a mill & came through Woodberry⁸ 3 ms.

(7) (7th day 24 Stopt to rest in the big Bottom I think it might
 be called for it appears to streach from stream to stream

¹ March 28, 1809, when he settled on his farm.

² In Delaware County according to Miss Ellen Stanley, Assistant Librarian, Earlham College Library, Richmond, Indiana, who used as her reference William Wade Henshaw's American Quaker Geneology.

³ The preparative meeting of the Quakers is subordinate to the monthly meeting and is held as a business meeting or a meeting for discipline in preparation for it. There are four periodical meetings: the preparative, the monthly, the quarterly and the yearly. (William Dwight Whitney, ed., Century Dictionary; an Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language. New York: Century, cl900.)

⁴ Almost.

⁵ Great deal.

⁶ Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum), a tree that played a large part in the early history of the region; the source of sugar for Indians as well as whites.

⁷ Probably Benzoin benzoin, a shrub of the region which grows from 2 to 20 feet in height.

⁸ Woodbury, Morrow County.

& Probibly from Columbus to the lakes: I call it bottom because it is much like the bottoms on Stillwatter or Woolf c- & that to of the flattes kinde jenerally & timber nearly the same a greateal of spice b-¹ in most places here I found the mud that I had bin looking for: last e- I just entered it.) then had some flat new settled land to pass through & got to Jonathan Woods jr- fed & dined about 4 o.c- 7 ms from Alum Creek B.² 1 from Northern³ & 3 from Mt. Gilied⁴ & 25 to Busirus⁵ Here and on to Gillied I liked the looks of the country better than all most any other I have seen in my travels. near Gillied is the head of Alum c- & a branch of Owl creek⁶

¹ Probably a member of the laurel family, Laurus benzoin, native to the wet woods and swamps of the eastern states. Called also Benjamin bush, Fever bush, and wild allspice.

² Alum Creek Meeting.

³ Perhaps the present Fulton, Ohio.

⁴ Mount Gilead, Morrow County.

⁵ Bucyrus, Crawford County.

⁶ John Kilbourne, The Ohio Gazetteer, Columbus, 1833, cites the Kokosing River as the Vernon but states that the stream was formerly called, and is "sometimes still called Owl Creek." An act of the legislature established the name of Vernon. (Meyer, loc. cit.) Louise Adams of the Mount Vernon Public Library gives the Indian meaning of the word kokosing as "city of owls" or "place of owls," hence the pioneer name of Owl Creek. She also states that Bishop Philander Chase, first Episcopal bishop of Ohio, thought it navigable and named it the Vernon, but this name never came into general use. And according to Dr. George F. Smythe in his history of Kenyon College, Bishop Bedell, third bishop of Ohio, restored the Indian name, Kokosing.

a branch of Whetstone¹ on the south alively stream large
 enough for good mills & there is anumber half round
 Giliad the town stands on the hill (near the creek) which
 is somewhat rough & elivated, several stores & tavrons
 2 tan yards as soon as I entered the town I turned square
 to the left $1\frac{1}{4}$ ms to Samiel Peasly's got there alittle after
 sun set & was kindly entertained

(8) he has his 3rd wife & she had lived with Benjamin Taber & 1
 of Benjamins sons lives with him & his brother Thomas livs on
 S- Peasleys farm for S- has several farms tho he has bin here
 but 3 years. this morning he had me to go to look at
 80 acres which was for sail & back past T- Taber's & the beaver
 meadow rich land but two much of it flat.
 Left then after late brakefast desperate muddy (1st day after B
 wateing on the Dr.
 Cross't Shaw creek² 3 or 4 ms & came through Denmark³ a store &
 tavron 1 mile more. here I ought to of turned N- but
 kept straght on west 5 ms further through mud there cro-
 sst the main Whetstone a considerable large creek

¹ The present Olentangy River which rises in north Marion County flows south and west through Columbus and there joins the Scioto River. It was called the Whetstone by the early settlers for they found the rock along its banks excellent for use as whetstones. (Richmond, op. cit., p. 153.) A branch of this river apparently still called the Whetstone (according to a current Morrow County map), rises in north Morrow County and empties into the Olentangy in north Delaware County.

² Shaw Creek rises in the northwest part of Morrow County and empties into the Whetstone in the southwest part of the county.

³ Morrow County.

took a road north ¹ to Calidonia ¹ ⁴ out of my road - 11ms &
 fed at an Englishmans ⁶₄ 15 ms yet to Busires. got to the (at the Dr.s 3rd
 (day m-
 plaines a bout sun set soon after leaving Calidonia this town
 is on the west bank of Whetstone & just above a mill the
 pond (as was supposed) formerly occasioned muck sickness &
 the town does not thrive. The plains or Peraries² extend to the
 river Sandusky³ they are interspirst premiscuously with
 elivatet⁴ spots or irregular tracts on which scrubby oak &
 hickry hazle & other bushes & near Busirus still hier⁵ & dryer
 & more timber here appears to be the dividing ridge between the
 Scioti & Sandisky a fu miles from Busirus from which we can see
 (9) the town. a portion of those Peraries are cultivated & are adopted
 to oats grass buck wheat & wheat if sowed erly & cose⁶ not freeze
 out or blow a way or out of the dry dust. corn has done well but
 lately not so well last year the frost took it & good corn is scarce
 & dear 50 per- bus- or more if there is any to be found. alarge proportion
 of those plaines lay as open commons the soil appeares to be

¹ Caledonia, Marion County.

² Prairies.

³ This river rises in Crawford County and flows northward into Sandusky Bay in Lake Erie.

⁴ Elevated.

⁵ Higher.

⁶ Does.

a black limestone clay.¹ there appears to be no springs but swales or dreans² which collect the water from the surface. & carry it in lively meanderings to the creek & rivers. near which the ground is more rolling. the flats are between the streams. After night 8, o.c. or after I got to Sam- Lions supt & c He charged nothing I gave his daughter 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. A mile to the pike & 6 from 1st d. there to Busirus. This pik³ is an interesting road from Colom bis to Sandusky Sitty 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ms. it is now dry & midling smooth in the somer it becomes very smooth & hard so that a team can scarcely be lowde⁴ so as to have a heavy load. the other new roads are muddy. I got to Luis Cary's a $\frac{1}{4}$ before 9 & eat- & prepared for meeting then 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ms to Able Caries at the tole⁵ gate I past the other free in consiquence of going to meeting (tole 6 $\frac{1}{4}$). $\frac{1}{2}$ m from it. s, to B. had my horse put

¹ The soil of the interior plains of Ohio is generally light brown, predominantly silty loams from limestone drift. (Charles O. Paullin, Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States. New York: American Geographic Society, 1932. Part II, Plate 2, Map C.)

² Drains. "Dreans" is obsolete and dialectal. (James A. H. Murray, ed., A New Dictionary on Historical Principles. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1897.)

³ Pike. The Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike. One of the earliest grants of alternate sections of land to aid in the building of wagon roads was made by the federal government in 1828 to the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company to construct this pike. (Paullin, op. cit., p. 38, Plate 50 E.)

⁴ Loaded.

⁵ Toll.

(10) put up & went with them to B. & back & then home with Dr. Thomas Sivetter 5 ms through mud & over rail roads.¹ & was kindly entertained. he has a kind wife Lydia & 2 children 2nd day 27 morning he went with me as far as Newels & then I went S. W. towards the falls of Broken Sword² & the lime kilns found a new line and followed it to the S. E. corner of S. 17³ wet near this corner but the rest fine land a bundance of large suger trees near the creek S. west $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 8⁴ equal to big bottom on M- r⁵ a good Section both sides of the creek a pond on the N. W. contains a bout 2 acres rich walnut land near it a Stream runs in but none runs out above ground. but to return to yesterdays viewing I rote notes in full on the back of my map, I crossst the creek from S- 8 & went on seven & down to the falls; from the creek a mile or so I found wet land & near the creek a smart decent to the creek bottom which is near the falls or

¹ Probably referring to a corduroy road, made by laying logs or rails crosswise of the road. Used in swampy places. Travel on such a road is described by Charles Dickens in his American Notes, where he gives an account of a stage coach trip over the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike in 1842.

² Northwest Crawford County.

³ Section 17.

⁴ Southwest quarter of section 8.

⁵ Probably the Marion road. The Little Sciota River runs along the present Marion to Bucyrus road.

rappids all dry & hansom. I concluded this was too good for me to look at with any prospect of buying.

(11) The sun was $3/4$ or 1 hour high & I was 4 or 5 ms from the Drs.

& so I started up the creek with b- Sword on my right the falls are merely a rapid falling 3 or 4 f- in 2 rods. here are lime and other stone & a great eal has bin burnt along the creek; it is supposed this land will sell very high. The timber this day 1st beach large and smooth 2nd white ash 3rd shuger, some shell bark hickery cherry Poplar very hansom streight & tall; some w- O¹ red oak. black ash & sicamore &c. spice bush all over. & some very larg walnut. on the dryer land.

Stopt a m-'it.² at downings 1 mile below the (3l at S-Jacksons) Drs. near dark arived at Thomas Siviters. pleasant weather 3rd d the 27 Dr. S. went with me to look at Henry Fraley's 30 acre lot handsomly improved he asked 350 d-³ for it; I thot it cheap but am too poor to buy it I made him an offer but he did not see fit to let me have it, returned & dined & I went to the west again. found land that I liked pretty well. seen some curiosities & amused myselfe there with deliberately: first I found a pond similar

¹ White oak.

² Minute.

³ Dollars.

(12) to a mill pond called the husten lake in consequence of
a man by the name of Husten mowing grass there:

I supposed it to contain about 2 acres, the soil very rich
walnut lin¹ &c. a little to the N. W. is an old beaver pond
80, r² in length the dam is about 3 feet hi' & 18 or 20 in length
& a race or cannaul cut round in the rising ground
15 or 16 rods in length from 10 to 15 feet wide & from 2 to 5
in debth it would seem that the dirt had bin carried
from this canawl to the dam; the upper side of the dam
is quite steep & the othe a gradual decent down the stream
which is but a small run down which one what I call
Beaver meadows this is also good land espicily to the
S.W. N.W. I went N. as far as the Tiffin road here
rathe wet; then started for home but got to Downings
got to the Drs. before dark. Clear and pleasant weather
Some ice Still in som of the ponds & frost in the ground in places
4th d- the 29. My kind friend T.S. provided som vituels³
for me again & I went W. to S.l & ll &c. found good land
there, & on my return some famous oak l near 6 f- in dimeter
Got back about dusk & begun to write a letter to send
home expecting to go to meeting to morrow

¹ Linn, linden, or Basswood (Tilia Americana), also called Whistle wood. It has a light soft wood often used by wood carvers.

² 80 rods.

³ Victuals.

(13) 5th day 30 rote more, snowd prety fast till after meeting
 seast near shoe top deap & then turn'd warmer some litle
 rain all off a bout noon next day. Went to meeting and home
 with Eli Quintaine dined & then went to town left my
 letter which I expect to be at Zanesville by to night (6 day)
 then went to Caleb Kirks & staid till after brakefast
 6th Then went to Isaac Jacksons drawd a map & rote.
 7th day 1st of 4th mo. Somemore snow last night & cool.
 James Jackson & I started to view grass run¹ very
 brushy flat & wet till near the T-ship² line or 4 corners
 then more open & dry; went down to the corners of 1 & 11
 then N. to broken Sword fine open land dry and rooling³
 deliteful as a man could wish near the creek for $\frac{1}{2}$
 a mile more less midling good but rather wet in
 places some suger trees between the 2 creeks,⁴
 we followed up to S 17 & then back near the N. side
 of the burnt Swamp⁵ & So to I- Jacksons by dark-

¹ A stream in southwest Crawford County.

² Township.

³ Rolling.

⁴ Grass Run and Brokensword Creek.

⁵ Holmes township. Burnt Swamp is possibly reminiscent of the pioneer Black Swamp of northern Ohio. In an early day the northern part of Ohio was so marshy and difficult to drain that it was called the Black Swamp. (World Book Encyclopedia. Chicago: Field Enterprises, c1952, vol. 12, p. 5860.)

1st d- 2nd Snow again went to meeting Ann Jackson
 was very kind & lent me a shirt as my clean one
 was at the Drs. we had a small meeting, the weather
 (14) the weather & roads being very disagreeable, yester-
 day clear & pleasant & snow all off against night
 & today snowing again. After B. I-¹ & I stopt at Caleb
 Kirks dined & then went to look at his 60 acres
 on the Tiffin road, 4,50 dollars.
 2nd day the 3 left there after brakefast & came to
 Wm. Whites & then to the election staid till a
 about noon & Luis Quaintance passt moving
 to the Drs. & I came with him, he is to work the
 Drs. farm to the shares and clear some.
 3rd day the 4th, I went to see the Senter of the Co.²
 Here is very good dry rich land, suger oak poplar & various
 kinds of timber; a smart run³ puts down near the corner
 returned and found some very wet land for a long way
 at length I got to Downings he was boiling shuger watter
 & then to the Drs. I found 2 youngish men there
 from New York out to buy land; they & the Dr had

¹ Isaac Jackson.

² Center of the county.

³ A small swift creek or branch, a geographical term in Ohio and surrounding states; used much as the brook of New England. (Webster's New International Dictionary, 1950.)

bin as far as the falls & were very tiard. cool m- but plea'nt day
 Agustice Howlen & Esra Slocam. members¹ or have bin

(15) 4th day the 5th of the 4th mo. 1837 at the Dr.s.

Agustus Howlin & Esra Slocum & I went together having provision. I to the
 N.W. to the T-line between 5 & 32 & followed it $3\frac{1}{4}$ ms then
 S.W. reasonable good land rather thick abundance of famous
 w oak on S.36 & 1. found the line between the Indians² & that
 now for sale; then S. near $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the corner between S.
 3 & 10 here is prime land & famous poplar oak suger wal-
 nut &c. a run³ pasing through those S.ns.⁴ & 2 & near a 11 & S-1 which
 is well timbered & reasonable good land. They were well pleased
 with the timber & the best of the land. we measured 1 oak
 that was near 7 feet in diamiter, Some with very heavy
 tops others. very slim & all streight & hansome.

5th day the 6th. We & Dr. went & took 2 horses rode &
 walked turn a bout went through to grass run a consider-
 able of wet land; then down to the T-line & a mile below
 then S. to the river Sandusky; past through a large

¹ Probably members of the Society of Friends or Quakers.

² After the War of 1812 the Wyandot lived on lands assigned them
 in Northern Ohio and Michigan until 1842 when they made the final sales
 of their land and moved to lands west of the Mississippi. (Clark Wissler,
Indians of the United States; Four Centuries of Their History and Culture.
 New York: Doubleday, 1940, p. 115.)

³ Grass Run.

⁴ Sections.

portion of wet land; but fine land on and near the river
 crosst & went into the edge of the plains & down to a
 mill the owner asked 4 thousand dollars for it & 60 acres
 Staid with a dutch man near the mill. Supper feed & beds

(16) 6th day the 7th took brake fast our bill 2,00 Agustus paid it

Some rain then broke away & we started. Viewed the mill the
 race & dam & pursued our rout up the river Sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ amile
 of & some times on the brink: Sometimes on one side and
 sonetins on the other; now & then fine open woods & then
 again quite thick but all appeared to be very rich
 the hills very steep in places from 5 to 10 or 12 rods, high
 Stopt at an Indian¹ suger camp they were boiling suger
 watter in 3 copper & 1 iron kittles there vessels for
 holding watter were made of bark mostly of elm; about
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length at each end had the raff² taken off
 then the end drawed up & tied with bark, they seemed
 very simple & to answer very well; an old squaw a you-
 ng one & a boy of 4 or 5 years old was tending the camp
 they would not talk much, on the other side of the

¹ Wyandot. The last land holdings of the Indians in Ohio was that
 of the Wyandot in what was then Crawford County (Wyandot County has since
 been formed out of the original Crawford County). Their chief protest
 against moving to what is now the northeast portion of Kansas was that
 there were few if any sugar trees in that part of the country. (Grant
 Foreman, The Last Trek of the Indians. Chicago: University of Chicago,
 1946, p. 92.)

² Worthless stuff, an archaic term. (Murray, op. cit.)

creek or river as it is called was anumber of Indian cabbins where they lived. We past a saw mill near the old line crosst the river & were soon in the plains again, in the edge of those plaines which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile or so from the river first the timber is thin chiefly (17) & then only in patches on rising ground with hazle & other bushes, in places sasafras thick & plum near together in other places nothing but grass, some places dry & others wet &c many cattle live in those plaines through the somer but it is said & likely it is true, that the pasture is erlier in the beach¹ land & lasts longer in the fall. There is much grass green now in the swailles in many places sufficient for dry cattle to live when the ground is bare; fed at bucyrus & the doctor & I came on; the roads are very muddy I believe they grow worse. 7th day the 8th. more Snow, tho it melted as fast as it fell. I went to Henry Fraricks & a greed with him for his place,² to pay 2,hundred in cash my horse sadle & bridle at 50-³ & to pay 1,00⁴ when i get possession

¹ Beech (Fagus grandifolia).

² The transfer of this land, Section 34, Lykens township, Crawford County, Ohio, seven miles northwest of Bucyrus, from Henry Fraelick to Joseph Wood, is recorded in the records of Crawford County, Ohio, vol. 6, p. 249. (Oliver Hartman, Recorder of Crawford County, Bucyrus, Ohio. Personal letter.)

³ \$50.00.

⁴ \$100.00.

the 1st of the 9th mo. came back and rote. (7th day 8th of 4)

Henry Frelick & his neighbour came we articulated¹

I paid him 2 hundred in money horse saddle & bridle

at 50, & am to pay 100 more the first of the

9th ninth mo. when I am to have possession

he is to give me $\frac{1}{2}$ the hay save the straw &

(18) sow 4 acres of oats & give me $\frac{1}{3}$. set out 30 apple trees sow timothy & clover on the ridge.² I get boards &c. which he has provided for building. I borrowed 80, dollars of Thomas Siveter gave my note on demand with 10 per cent,

I have 5,02 left, I expect to start in a few minutes for B.³ & to go on to the sale,⁴ I have bin here 2 weeks to night; I asked T- S, what he was a going to charge me he said not any thing, was that cheap and if I said as cheap as I could ask it,— Went to B. & home with Calip Kirk. dined. Then the Dr. & I started for Merion; he sent his horse back & after I had traveled several miles

¹ To bind by articles of agreement, stipulation. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

² Ridge.

³ Meeting.

⁴ Sale of Indian lands.

he over took me; we had pretty good road mostly & got within $4\frac{1}{2}$ ms. of Merion; after dark & they held a meeting in the adjoining room (methodist) they had singing praying & preaching all mixt;¹ towards 10,oc they left off & we got a bite of bread & meet. lodging & brakefast fine rolling timbered land about & near Merion.

(19) 2nd day the 10 of the 4th mo. 1837 at tended the sale of Indian lands in Crawford Co- Sold in Merion Merian County.²

a large concorce of people each one ancious for a good bargain.

I had too cakes & a peace of chees that I brot from home which I eat for my dinner; bording said to be 100 per day.

I stood and walked about town till e- then hapened to ^{(4th d-at the} sawmill

step in to a steam saw mill & asked for work. & he (John Cloud)

agreed to give me 25 c- per cord to split & cord up some

that was dificult to split such as forked & notty sticks

& bord me my object was to save rather than to make

supt and lodged with a dutch (german). bot $6\frac{3}{4}$ cts- worth of

cakes & 3 cts. for 6 apples. & lct. for 2 4th d-

3rd d- 11th made a beginning to split, Cloud got

¹ This must have seemed strange to the writer, a Quaker, who was accustomed to the silent meetings of the Society of Friends.

² After the passage of Jackson's Removel Bill in 1830 (Richard B. Morris, Encyclopedia of American History. New York: Harper, c1953, p. 426), the whites began an agitation to remove the Wyandots from Ohio. Various treaties and negotiations were entered into; the Wyandot land was gradually sold and the last Wyandots left Ohio in 1843 for land in Kansas. (Wissler, op. cit., p. 115.)

boarding for me with an irish man; after brakefast
 went to the sale there was about 10 lots forfeited.
 a sold again; a little after a leven adjourned
 to 8 o-c. I went to my splitting put a up $1\frac{1}{2}$ cords.
 4th d- 12 Split near 1 cord & went to the sale ^{they finished} Sold the
 the 2nd T-¹ &
 1st row of S- in T- 3 none forfeited then adjourned
 again to 8 oc. to morrow. fine weather.

(20) 4th d- put up 2 cords yesterday $1\frac{1}{2}$ & today 2 more = $5\frac{1}{2}$

5th d- Augustus Howlin bot yester day on broken
 Sword to the amount of 1,000 dollars worth at near
 10 dollars per acre at an avarage. got discouraged &
 forfeited the whole. Ezra Slocun his neighbour (both
 from the state of New York) bot 3 lots of the same
 to day for 17 hundred dollars less than Howlin was to
 give. They sold $4\frac{1}{2}$ S. & 2 F.² besides the forfeited, & mostly cheap
 the the principal is wet & swaily. the concorce of
 people has very much decreaced. Several of the original
 owners³ of this land showed ther heads from the upper
 windows; as plain neat or wel dressed as most others of
 the company, when the land sold high they express'd
 much pleashure in there countenance by there smiles

At John Mores

¹ Township.

² Probably "fourths" - quarter sections.

³ Indians.

but when it sold low there looks were quite serious.

Marion is situated on a hansom tract of ground
the streets are strate & some what decending each
way at this time dry & smooth, the town is not
large tho they have a large brick cort house
and market house 3 or 4 taverns several stores &c.
A steam saw & grist mill & a horse mill,¹ fulling mill² &c.

- (21) The country around appears to be reasonable dry & rolling
& to appearance midling rich, but not very productive
for produce is scarce; flower³ from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 D. per barrel
corn and potatoes 50 oats $37\frac{1}{2}$ Beaf from (at this time) 12 to 16
eggs $12\frac{1}{2}$ aples green $37\frac{1}{2}$ smoked fish 8 baken⁴ $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2 or 3 years ago Corn was plenty at $12\frac{1}{2}$ pork $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Plantations may be bo't near this place for from 8 to
20 D- per acre. Marion is 45 ms from Columbus 18 from Bucy-
rus, the inhabitants of Marion & its vicinity expecially
to the S.W. are subject to the feaver & ague & the sick
stomach in the somer season.

A remarkable death occur'd a 5th day e- Gardner-a printer
from Columbus a bout 55 years of age with a large family

¹ Probably refers to a horse-powered mill.

² A mill in which cloth is processed.

³ Flour.

⁴ Bacon.

came in to Marion a little before night eat supper as usual & appeared well only he complained to his friend of being very tired in consequence of riding as he supposed & in a few minutes after fell breathless from his chair-- the doctors opened a vein in each arm but to no purpose the vital stream had ceased to flow his eyes were closed in death. A messenger was soon dispatched to carry the (22) unwelcome news to his unconscious¹ friends; his dear wife & tender children; how unexpected! how shocking & yet how true; who can express the anguish or who conceive their sorrow? But more awful still thy lot O man, to obey so short a summons So suddenly to appear before the terrific King of Kings! Prepared or unprepared; thy summons, O Death must be obeyed. A 6th day the corps were placed in a coffin & sent to meet the weeping relatives, & to the place of interment. 6th d- the 14th I wheeled out the saw dust from the saw mill & went early to the place of sale the tavern where the diseased² lay & after the corps & a number of young men on horse to accompany had left town the sale went on three lots forfeited were sold, & a number of others till they came to the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S- 25 in T 3 R 15. when on adjournment without day (as the crier expressed it) was proclaimed,

¹ Unconscious--unaware of what had occurred.

² Deceased.

the company soon dispersed; & I went to the saw mill & settled with John Cloud. I had put up $5\frac{1}{2}$ cords at 25 he paid me $137\frac{1}{2}$; ¹ & I ent² to my bording & took dinner my fair³ here was not sumptuous but plain corn bread & meat or fish with coffee with out cream or suger.

(23) I did not I do not however complain, but am disposed rather to be thankful, for I had my health & could eat such as was set before me with abetter apitite than many others could eat the most delishous dainties.

The price of boarding at the taverns was 150 per day for man and horse; but now there plentious harvest is over & food in all probability will be cheaper & plentier. Agustis & his companion took stage last e- for home & I about 1 oc. started & got to Luis Carys alitle after sun set; a pleasant aiter noon a cool wind in the forenoon; clouded & rain'd some last e- & turned cool but clear. good dry roads; has bin a dry & favourable wek & people have got to plow & the erbage in the woods begin to appear. I sprained my instep by walking which felt quite sore after I stop't a while.

7th day the 15 after brakefast I went (came) to the

¹ \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$.

² Went.

³ Fare.

Drs. dined & then went to David Porters to try for a field to put in corn; for I thot if I could get one it would be best for me to stay & raise a crop but he had let them to the halvs.

(24) I went to Henry Fraelicks to take a more deliberate view of my little farne which I think is a snug & pleasant situation tho not as rich as some other land. then went to the N. E. corner of the purchase to look at a 40 acre fraction of one S- of that all too poor & flat. but the fraction S- of those 2 I liked well rich & suger trees $3/4$ of a mile from my 30 acre tot.¹ returned and rote this e- I expect to start for home in the morning if the Lord permit I hope I may be favoured to do whatever is right in his sight; I feel it of the utmost importance to make a right choice in settling with a large family of children; & o that I could find the right place. I feel that I am not capable of choosng for myself; for how do I know whether will prosper this or that. (7th day e-) In the morning went to B. after brakefast

¹ Lot.

2nd day 17th

left Abel Carys 9 ms. to Timberville¹ & 4

more to Calidonia & 9 more to Samiel Peaslies.

Staid all night Snowed & the ground quite covered

3 day 18th

with snow in the morning but it was soon off

Samiel sent Benjamin Meders son with me 17 ms.

(25)

A receipt

1st d- the 16th

For dropsy take of sweet elder² winter

grean³ & Bitter root⁴ equal parts & steep it

till very strong. 1 wine glass full 3 times day

or before meals for 10 days then rest afue

days & if not cured repeat the same.

0-⁵ made into pills has had the desired effect.

¹ Originally Letimberville, in the north central part of Scott township, Marion County, Ohio. (1878 atlas of Marion County, as reported by Meyer, loc. cit.) The present town of Kirkpatrick was at one time called Letimberville and is located about four miles northwest of Calidonia. (Helen L. Kramer, Librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, Marion, Ohio. Personal letter.)

² Or American Elder (Sambucus Canadensis). Ohio. Has been used as a diuretic, diaphoretic, discutient, aperient, and for dressing for wounds, burns and ulcers.

³ Winter green (Gaultheria procumbens). Found in the woods especially under evergreen trees. Also called Box-, ground-, tea-, or Partridge berry; deer-, hill-, or spiceberry; ivory plum and mountain tea. One of the principle herbs of the American Indians. Infusion of leaves a stimulant and anodyne, used in acute rheumatism and for a local anticeptic.

⁴ Bitterroot (Apocunum androsaemifolium). Dogbane, honeybloom, American ipecac, catch-fly, flytrap. Ohio. Used as an emetic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Or A. cannabinum, Indian hemp, an emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic and diuretic. At one time strongly recommended for dropsy.

⁵ Possibly Opium.

////////////////////////////////////

//////////////////////////////// to cure girls that have taken cold

1 hand full hoarehound¹ 1 do² fetherfew³ 1 do

nese⁴ 1 of savrine⁵ 1 do wild ginger⁶ 1 do

peneroyal⁷ boild in 1 gallon watter

down to 1 point add to 1 ounce alloways⁸

¹ Horehound (Marrubium vulgare). Used in coughs and asthmas when mixed with sugar. Ohio, waste places. Also called houndbine, marrube, marvel.

² Commercial or familiar abbreviation for "ditto." In this instance "handful."

³ Featherfew or feverfew (Chrysanthemum parthenium). Mostly escaped from gardens. Resembles camomile and tansy in their properties. Has been esteemed stomachic, resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic and a vermifuge.

⁴ Neezewort, hellebore (Veratrum viride). Also known as American hellebore, swamp hellebore, Indian poke, Indian uncas, pokeweed, bearweed, itchweed, tickleweed, earth gall, devilbit, wolfbane, puppet root. Powerful sedative for inflammatory diseases. Bitter, acrid, nauseous in taste. Violent emetic, and purgative even when applied to an ulcerated surface. Sometimes given as a sneezing powder.

⁵ Savin (Juniperus Sabina). A scrubby red cedar growing on the banks of streams north of the Ohio region. A poisonous stimulant, emmenagogue, and abortifacient. Used in painful menstruation and non-occurrence of menstruation.

⁶ Asarum Canadense. Ohio. Also called Canada snakeroot, Colt's foot, Indian ginger, heart snakeroot. Rootstocks have the flavor of ginger and are used as a substitute for it. Believed to act as a warm stimulant and diaphoretic.

⁷ Hedeoma pulegioides, American Pennyroyal, tickweed, Squaw mint, pudding grass, Turkey-dish. Ohio. Stimulant, emmenagogue, carminative.

⁸ Aloes, sometimes spelled allowes. Probably Aletris farinosa, Star-grass, collic root, aloeroot, bitter grass, ague root, Devil's bit. It is an intense and permanent bitter, used as an emmenagogue, tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic. Has also been popular as a remedy for colic, dropsy, and chronic rheumatism.

1 ounce steel dust¹ one pound honey 1 pound

Sweete wine. doce 1 table Spoonfull morning

& evening. Mary George. 1st day the 16th

She stated that she had now the a bove to perform

extraordinary cures in a short time; her husband

John George has a remarkeable leg has bin sore 7 years

(26) & he according to custom has tryd many things & spent

much to little or purpose; his leg is now callast²

hard & almost senseless from near the knee to the

ankle with some raw sores or ulcers. I was requested

by his brother-in-law³ to stop & see him by the request

of his wife, but gave me to understand that they

were too poor to pay anything, I stopt Dined & suppt

with them told him to make sorrel plaster⁴ & apply

& drink plentifully of black alder⁵ &c. Able Cary

& wife came in the e- & I went home with them.

She complained of a akeing in her breast I gave

¹As a medicine steel dust does not differ from iron. Used in treatment of certain anemias, is astringent and styptic.

² Calloused.

³ Brother-in-law.

⁴ Probably a plaster, an external application harder than ointment, made from the sheep or wood sorrel or dock (Rumex Acetosella) which has been used as a cooling agent and in curing skin affections.

⁵ Ilex verticellata. Also called Virginia or whorled winterberry, feverbush. Astringent, bitter, pungent. Used as an astringent and a tonic.

her some No 6¹ & in the morning she felt nothing of it I gave her some, & told her how to make it She told me of her relation a young married woman having a pain in her side breast & up to her shoulder the Dr- thot there was not much the matter but the histericks; She wished to know what would be good for her; I told her how to make Dr. Keys² pills. (27) & to give 2 or 3 times a day; & to give yellow root³ & poplar⁴ or curcumma⁵ for bitters⁶ &c. To return

¹ Of Thomson's Secret Six:

"Take of one gallon of good fourth proof brandy, or any kind of high wines, one pound of gum myrrh pounded fine, one ounce of capisicum, and put them into a stone jug and boil it a few minutes in a kettle of water, leaving the jug unstopped. When settled bottle it up for use. The dose was from one to two teaspoonfuls. Thomson recommended his No. 6 for rheumatism, headache, bruises, sprains, swelled joints and old sores and maintained that it would allay inflammation, bring down swelling and produce a tendency to heal." (Phillip D. Jordan, "The Secret Six; an Inquiry into the Basic Materia Medica of the Thomsonian System," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1948, 52:354.)

² No reference has been found concerning this medicine.

³ Hydrastis canadensis. Ohio. Also called orange root, golden seal, yellow paint, Indian paint, eyebalm, tumeric root. Root used as a tonic, cholagogue, diuretic, and in outward applications in wounds and local inflammations.

⁴ Used as a tonic or stimulant. Possibly Populus candicans; many different species used.

⁵ Native to the East Indies. An herb of the ginger family (Zingiberaceae). Possesses little if any medicinal efficacy. Used as coloring and a condiment.

⁶ A liquor, often alcoholic, to which bitter herbs have been added. Is used as a mild tonic or stimulant to increase the appetite and improve digestion.

17 ms. to George Morrisons. After again there, so I was favoured to ride this far got here between 4 & 5. 13 ms yet to Mt;Vernon.¹ This country from Mt' Gillied is more dry and rolling than any I have seen since I left Lancaster; the waters much clearer more springs few swamps sandier ground some chestnut but a good deal of shuger trees & some stony in places.

The 3rd of the week & 18 of the mo. fair & warmer. 4th d. the 19th left George Morrisons after breakfast 4 ms. to

Owl creek meeting house, a hansom brick the Hicksites² & friends both hold meeting there 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Fredrick³ aviliag⁴ on the W- bank of Owl creek, 45 from Columbus 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Mt'Vernon this last is a considerable of a large town tho not very compact & near the W. side of Owl creek had to wate here a little for a wagon before I could cross Owl creek it is a fine mill stream, clear & damable.

(28) this country since I came on the waters of Owl creek I think is the best take it all together, or for so large a scope of country

¹ Mt. Vernon in Knox County.

² Hicksites, a branch of the Society of Friends, led by Elias Hicks, a minister from Long Island. This group was rather looked down upon by the old line Quakers. (Logan Pearsall Smith, ed., Philadelphia Quaker; the letters of Hannah Whitall Smith. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1950, p. 225.)

³ Possibly the present Fredrickstown in Knox County.

⁴ A village.

that I have seen, level enough & dry enough, & good soil being somewhat sandy & midling rich; I could but admire the difference between the cornstalks here & them in Crawford Co.¹ wheat looks well here & the farmers in general look as the farmer was bountifully paid for his toil.

abundance of cherry especially after I crossed the creek S- of Mt.V.² sugar elm beech &c. //////////////////////////////////////

22nd 7th day between sun set & dark I got home & found all well Came through a small town call'd Utica³ & staid at John Lee's 1 m- from Utica supper & bed 25

5th d- the 20 traveled 8 ms- & called for breakfast paid 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Came through Newark⁴ on the canal⁵ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Jackson⁶ on the turnpike & 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to thornvill⁷ I felt almost wore out got 9 cts worth of cakes & beer & felt much refreshed & went on lively 10 ms- further to Rushvill after night when I got to Robberts.

¹ Crawford County.

² South of Mt. Vernon.

³ In Licking County, on the north fork of the Licking River.

⁴ Licking County.

⁵ Canal. Ohio was criss-crossed by canals, or proposed canals during the period between 1785-1850. (James Truslow Adams, Atlas of American History. New York: Scribners, 1943, p. 107.)

⁶ Probably the present Jacksontown, Licking County.

⁷ Thornville, Perry County.

(29) 6th day 21 Sold Robert W- a set of books for 2 notes

1 on self for 6,12 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 on Aaron Kinsy for 845 & int- 50

Dined at Amos Parkers, & staid with a sick man

Doctored him some for my trouble & supper-

7th d 22 took brakefast at J-Seriveneers & dined at

Fathers & supt at home. brot medicine, &c. bags 14 lbs besides

the set of books. the roads very dry, but little rain for 2

weeks & none this week 6th day 28 of 4th mo. 1837.

////////////////////////////////////

3 mo- 6 1838 I contemplate starting for Crawford

again Shortly to pay off for the litle farm

I received alitter¹ from Thomas Seveter dated

3 of 2nd mo- stateing that there was aman

standing ready to by² my place pay \$100 &

give security for the rest & it was his

opinion that if I di not come shortly & settle

the buisness Fraly would keep place

& money to. I sent an answer that I was

(30) resolved to come before this month was out

with specia³ to pay off & have a deed &

¹ A letter.

² Buy.

³ Due to the panic of 1837 specie was disappearing from circulation and became difficult to secure. A specie circular of the Treasury Department, July 11, 1836, ordered government agents to take specie only in payment for public lands. (Earnest Ludlow Bogart, Economic History of the United States. New York: Longman's, 1938, pp. 248-258.)

then if any man was disposed to by pay
\$100 in speci & pay T- S his demands against
me I would wate 4 years for the rest &c.

This day Jerden Patterson came & offered to
lend me \$100 //////////////////////////////////////
-----but when I called to get it he had no specia
The Thomsonian recorder¹ I have not got
No 3 5 10 12 24 25 & the Extra No 2 & 8 or
from page 224 to 257 //////////////////////////////////

Howards materia medica² is missing from P-216 to 225

The independant Botanic regester³ I hay No 4 & 9
& all included of the 1 volum only

¹ Edited by Alva Curtis beginning 1834. The first issue of the paper was dated September 15, 1832. There were others by the same name but the one edited by Curtis was considered the most prominent. (Frederick C. Waite, "Thomsonianism in Ohio," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1940, 49:325.)

² This was probably the work put out by Horton Howard which was first known as An Improved System of Botanic Medicine, Columbus, Ohio, 1832, which went through several editions. Volume 3 of an 1859 edition of this work was known as Howard's Materia Medica. (Meyer, loc. cit.) Earlier works were probably known by this title.

³ It is possible that this is a publication which was put out by the Independent Thomsonian Botanic Society which Dr. Alva Curtis had formed when he broke away from Dr. Samuel Thomson's group in 1833. This was not substantiated by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society because they were unable to determine the editorship of the publication which, however, they found to have been published in Columbus in 1835-1836. (Meyer, loc. cit.)

(31) I got \$100 in silver of Thomas Gardner - 10th of the 3rd mo 1838

he agreed to let me have it for 25 per cent before his wife
& she said she thot that was enough or too much for a
poor man to pay, he said he could get 30 but he would
do as he said & let me have it for 25 for that was a
nough: so he counted out a 100 & we started to G- Walker-
fo it seems he acts as his clerk for T- can not wright his
name; as we rode aloud he said if I had amind to pay it
in 3 weeks he would take 10% or 25 & wate 8 mo's I
made no reply suposing he ment 25 percent expecting he
would do as he said; when in Walkers store he asked to
see Coppoks note which i gave him then he lay the
money down which I counted he told G- to write anote
for 125 due in 8 mo's I told him that was more than 30 prc.
& he had agreed to let me have it for the 25 pr=c.n¹ he
sd² he told me he would take 25 d- for the 8 mo's but
sd he would charge no more if I kept if ayear I didnot
like to contend with the old man & thot I would be to

(32) have it anyhow & by keeping it a year as he said I would
nearly have my own out of him. Strange the craftiness
of the money monger! How fascinating this root of all evil
I thot O that I might not be opress't with poverty nor

¹ Per cent.

² Said.

captivated with money. We settled without difficulty.

The 17th of the 3rd mo 7th day I started for Crawford
Snowed all day & was shoe top deep in the morning came to
Chesterfield mo. B.¹ then to unkel John Michiners & to
Fathers in the m- & to P-vl B.² dined with Hannah stopt at
Ho'ksys & then to Fathers Jess had give out comeing with me
2nd d 18th at 7oc- I started from Fathers & got to
Amos Parkers a bout dusk; the snow gon except some paches
20th 3rd day at 8 o'clock left Parkers & came to Roberts
Fine clear wether for 3 days past very smok³ this e-
20th 4th d- clear & smoky still; about 7 left Roberts at
Rushvill very muddy in places more so than yesterday
till I got near New ark then more gravly & some better roads
got 6 miles fro Newark & stopt about dark with Sml-Buloc

(33) 26 miles took supper & in the mo.ning paid 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ alittle frost
22-5th day called for a drink & was invited to dine which I gladly
excepted got to Wm Rights after dusk 28 miles to day
6th day 23 Stayed and took brakfast & about 8 oc- started
came through Lexington⁴ near 13 ms- 25 from ther to Bucyrus.
23 ms & staid (5 cts) at crossrodes 15 to Busyrus

¹ In Athens County according to Stanley, loc. cit.

² Pennsville meeting, Morgan County. Ibid.

³ Smoky.

⁴ Richland County on Clear Fork of the Mohican.

7th d dined at Luis Carys then got to Henry
 Fraelick about 4 there didnt appeat as if there
 would be any dificulaty with him only he had halld
 the pile of boards away. I went to Thomas Siviters
 & Miller & Wm- Wright came over & offerred me

350 for my place hay & all. & now I am at the
 Squires John McBride
 1st day 25 wateing to see him to have a deed in the
 morning & what to do I am at aloss, to sell or rent.

1st d Returned with H- Fralic to Siveters ofering my hay for sail
 bus - at 25
 Suposed to be about 5 tun Thomas Siveter got $12\frac{1}{2}$ of oats $337\frac{1}{2}$

Not being able to see what is best to do I have indevoure
 to resigne my care to him that is able to help with

(34) desines that I might do what ever might be right

in his sight. & I think I have renewed caus to put my
 trust in him with full resignation to his will.

2nd 26 Went to H- Fralicks paid him 96,50 & got my deed
 he had taken the boards I at him to giv me something
 for them I thot there was about 800 ft & a greed
 to take 5,00 but he was not wiling to give any thing
 his wife then came on me for some thing a new frock
 & I agreed to give her the boards & so we settled it
 The Dr- & I then went to Wm Wingerts & agreed with
 him to take the place make & lay up 700 rails round
 the out side fence where they would be needed
 Sow gras in the N-E- & S-E fields take care of the orchar

timber buildings &c- & pay \$20, but if he rented the house \$22 agreed to pay me \$2, for shingles & timber- & \$10 for a stack of hay paid 1,00 & gave his note for aleven then went & settled with Siveter took up the old note \$88 with intrust ten per c- he got $13\frac{1}{2}$ of oats at 25 I gave anew note for (35) \$85 payable on demand no mention of intrust.

I dined & my kind friend Lydia gave me some cakes &c & I started about 1 oc- came to John McBrides he promised to take some hay & to get my deed recorded & to sell my farm if he could at 400 dollars came to Eli Quaintances the old man (Joseph) was quite poorly 3 27 took brakefast & came 8 ms- to Dr G- Price's & staid till after dinner 52 ms yet to Columbus

Staid at Smiths tavern in Norton¹ 27 ms to day (13 cts for bed 4 28 Got to Columbus alittle before sun set 33 ms- to day Stopt at Henry Howards store & supt & stayd with hin & eat brakefast with him. went to a grocery near the bridg & got $\frac{1}{2}$ lb- of gum elastit 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ went to Jewits & got 6,22 $\frac{1}{2}$ of medicine & gave my note he agreed to take roots &c- & was witling to let me have on credit: went to A- Curtis dined got some papers that had not come to hand & 13 of the 6th volum went with him & his students to hear a

¹ Delaware County.

lecture then to howards store & got a set of books for
\$8 gave my note twelve mo's after date.

(36) he wanted me to get Elm bark¹ at 6 c-

I left Columbus about half after 2 & overtook aman
travling the same road to near Parkers we staid at
midle town² got suppers & beds & paid 25 apiece
6th dy 30 took brakefast at John Clarks left them one
of Jewits advertisers & some headake l-³ gave the man
l that was with me left l at Parkers l at the place
where I staid last spring l at John Scriviners l at
Wm- Masters gave Benjamin 2 & Lydia Wood l &
Woolmans wife l & brot 3 home & the extra all which
M- Jewit gave me except l that I took out of the ps
office.⁴ The smallpox is said to be in Lancaster &
other places got to Parkers alittle after dusk
7th day 31 gave P- some ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) of pectoral tincture he took 5 drops
& thot it loosened his brest for he has a bad cough & difficult

¹ Probably Ulmus fulva, slippery, red or moose elm. Ohio. Used largely in folk medicine. The inner bark is mucilaginous and soothing. Was used in coughs, diarrhoeas and disenteries and as a poultice for tumors, lacerated wounds and bruises.

² "Oregon, a small post town in Madison township, Franklin County, 14 miles from Columbus, on the Lancaster road . . . and . . . formerly called Middletown." (John Kilbourne, The Ohio Gazetteer. Columbus: 1833, as quoted by Meyer, loc. cit.)

³ Lotion.

⁴ Post office?

expectoration. he is ingaged in vaxinating¹ & put some in
my arm. I got to John Scriveners 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours by sun
& staid till after brake fast Sold Robart
Hanesworth pukes 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts p- I got to

(37) Wm- Wilcens & geathered some balm of gilliad²

buds we had very hard thunder some rain &
hail dined & came to Wm- Masters & S Naiters
& to Fathers.

2 Sold Benjamin 1 b- of S- liniment³ 2 v- of d-p-⁴ 10 125 $\frac{1}{2}$
gave Jes some p t⁵ & a pl-v⁶ to his stomach. Stopt at

¹ Edward Jenner had introduced small pox vaccination in 1796.
(World Book, op. cit., vol. 9, p. 4012.)

² The bark and buds of the balm of Gilead (Populus candicans) and other poplars were often used in folk medicines. Thomson recommended that poplar bark should be kept at hand and used it in compounding bitters. The commercial Balm of Gilead buds are used today much as the turpentine are used.

³ One bottle of S? liniment.

⁴ Possibly Dirca palustris, leatherwood. Grows in wet places. Ohio. Bark most used; it is tough, has a nauseous odor, unpleasant acrid taste, when chewed excites a flow of saliva. Fresh bark produces violent vomiting, preceded by a sense of heat in the stomach, often followed by purging. Rubefacient. (George B. Wood, The Dispensatory of the United States of America. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1867, part III, p. 1511.)

⁵ Probably pectoral tincture--a medicine for chest ailment.

⁶ Possibly plaster of vesicant--a blistering agent. Blisters were used as a counter irritant in the belief that by exciting a disease artificially on the surface, another existing internally can be removed.

Woolmans put some nv 1-¹ in her ear & rubd some
on her neck; dined at J- Fawcetts & home about 5-oc

A remarkeable dry & warm time the roads very
dry coming home rained some the night I was at Parkers
& some a 1st d but dry & clear again but little frost
till last night & night before some peach blossoms
out a 7th day the 3l & aple leaves as large as a squir-
car² wheat jenerally looks well.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| 3rd mo 17 Started got to F. 14 | { | 26th to Eli Quaintanc | 6 |
| 19 got to Amos Parkers | 28 | 27 to Norton | 27 |
| 20 to Robarts | 12 | 28 to Columbus | 33 |
| 21 to Samiel Bullocks | 26 | 29 to Midletown | 14 |
| 22 to Wm- Wrights | 28 | 30 Amos Parkers | 31 |
| 23 to crossrods | 23 | 31 to John Scriveners | 18 |
| 24 to Fralicks | 21 | 4th mo 1 to Fathers | 17 |
| | | 2nd home | 14 |
| total | 152 | | 154 |

(38) I spend $16\frac{1}{4}$ 5 13 2 25 = ~~611,061~~ $61\frac{1}{4}$ & bot $37\frac{1}{2}$

worth of gum elastic³ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. & got of

Jewit 622 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts worth of liniments &c on credit

Howard I got of 1 set of books \$8 due in a year.

I had a very favourable journey tho muddy roads

as I went they were very dry as I returned: fine

¹ Nux vomica lotion (Dr. McDermott). Secured from the pulpy fruit
of a tree (Strychnos nux vomica) in India.

² A common measurement for the size of leaves. In the Mid-West
corn was supposed to be planted when the hedge (Osage orange) leaves were
"as large as squirrel's ears."

³ Probably the commercial product, Cooutchouc, from East India.

dry weather & comfortably warm rained some the
 night I was at A- Parkers & some a 1 d-¹ when I
 was at Wm- Wilcens with hard thunger.²

I was gon 2 weeks & 2 or 3 days. found all well. 2nd of 4 mo
 3rd day 3rd of 4th mo Elisha trod out straw for straw at
 Works & brot a wagon load. A 4th day night
 Elisha was taken with a violent fever & headake
 About 3 oc. I gave No 6 rubd with liniments & he was
 son better 6th d steemed puked³ the day before gave
 boman⁴ freely & 2nd day was at work.

5th d 5th Sowd timthy 1 peck on my wheat

6th & 7th ds To Walkers mill & to Gardners got no
 money

(39) had to beg 4 bus bran & 2 of wheat: 1st d reading
 the recorder &c. 2nd d I went to Dr. Youngs
 3rd d 10- to Sale Tomkins gave Young the 5\$ not⁵
 he gave me an order on Thomkins for 3\$ & I got

¹ A First Day.

² Thunder.

³ The botanic system relied on steaming and puking for much of
 their treatment.

⁴ Probably Gillenia trifoliata (Porteranthus trifoliatus, Britton).
 Also called Indian physic, Indian Hippo, ipecac, meadow sweet, Beaumont
 root, Bowman's root. Grows plentifully in the region. Considered a safe
 and efficacious emetic. Leptandra Virginica was also known as Bowman's
 root, blackroot, Culver's root, whorlywort, and is of this region and is
 ascribed the properties of the above.

⁵ Note.

150 of flour; stade at Levy Hales & 4th d home
 but could sell neither rights¹ nor medicines
 5th d went to p-B.² & got 74 lbs jaws³ of Arnol
 Paterson at 4 per lb- 296
 6th d 13th plowd filleax pach⁴ 7⁵ rowl⁶ logs fence
 garden. loned Joh Embree the wageon. 1 d & mare
 & 2 days after had his ma mare 3 days before 5th mo 8
 5th mo. 4-5 &c attended on Jonathan Morrisises child
 7th The committee met with us at edward McConnels
 neither unity nor disunity was expressed.
 Stopt to Morises child appeared much better
 8 Sold David Clayton aset of books & right for 20\$
 in medicine or trade in 12 months.- Elisha brot a yoke
 pare of stears⁷ from Fathers coald & wet

¹ Samuel Thomson began to sell the rights to practice his system in 1806. These he sold for \$20.00 which made the purchaser a member of the "Friendly Botanic Society" in addition to being allowed to practice the system. Horton Howard, alone sold 4000 "rights" in Ohio and neighboring states in less than four years. (Waite, op. cit., 49:323, 324.)

² Preparative meeting.

³ Probably refers to the iron jaws of a vise. Records show that iron casting sold at \$100.00 per ton, which would have been 5¢ per pound. (Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, vol. 46, p. 29.)

⁴ Flax patch (a small piece of ground).

⁵ 7th day.

⁶ Roll, "rowl" is an obsolete form of "roll."

⁷ Pair of steers.

(40)

THE 27TH OF THE 8TH MO. 1839

The 43rd year of my age. have amind to
wright a litle more in this book.

The 10th mo. 18th 1838 left our house a litle
after 9 o.c. to asist David Claton to move to
Harden¹ I put in 1 horse & wigon I took wich hazle²
leavs white snakerot³ yellow r- &c to the amount
of 2350 took up anote of 622 $\frac{1}{2}$ & linaments &c for
the ballance & on my return got a box⁴ worth 1195.

First day 16 m- to John McDougles bill 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ not P-
19th 19 m & lodged in an evacuated cabin on the
line of the canaul⁵ from Lancaster to Athians
lms above Nelsonvll⁶ corn 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bus- hay 10\$ per T-

¹ Probably Hardin County just west of Marion County.

² Hamamelis Virginiana. Leaves were said to be styptic, sedative and vulnarary and used in internal hemorrhages and threatened abortions and locally inflamed conditions. Thomson used it also in the cure for his third principle: To scour stomach and bowels and remove the canker. (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 352.)

³ Possibly Actea racemosa, found in Ohio. Also called black cohosh, richweed, squaw root, rattleweed. The root is astringent, has been used in rheumatism, acute and chronic, and in St. Vitis dance.

⁴ Probably a bathing box as described on page three of the diary.

⁵ A canal on the Hocking River, one of the early Ohio canals started by private capital somewhere around 1837 and finished by the state. (Chester E. Finn, "The Ohio Canals; Public Enterprise on the Frontier," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1942, 51:2,19.)

⁶ Northwest Athens County.

The 21st of the 8th mo. 1839

The 13th year of my age. have amidst to
wrought a little more in this book.

The 10th mo. 18th 1838 left our house a little
after 9 o.c. to assist David Olson to move to
Harden I put in 1 horse & wagon I took with horse
leaves white & make not yellow & so the amount
of 2350 took up a note of 622½ & liniments &c &c
the balance & on my return got a box money 719½.

First day 16 ms to John McCougley till 62½ not 5
17th 18 ms & lodged in an excavated cation on the
bank of the canal from Lancaster to the
4 ms. above Mill Grove corn 62½ per bus - hay 10¢ per
20th 8 ms to Logan & 11 from there to Staugers
19 ms Corn 75, 21st till 22½. 8 ms to Lancaster 20 ms
1st a shaid at Martin Bogards till 100. 16 ms to C

A copy of page 40 of the original diary

20th 8 ms to Logan¹ & 11 from there to Shuger grove²

= 19 ms Corn 75, 21st bill 225. 8 ms to Lancaster 20 ms to da

1st d staid at Martin Bogards bill 100. 16 ms to Co

(41) Columbus took my medicines to Jewett 98 $3/4$ ³ wichhazle

at 10 987 $\frac{1}{2}$. 38 of white S-r⁴ at 25 950. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Curcum⁵

412 $\frac{1}{2}$ got 6 viols⁶ of 1-⁷ & 1 of the essence of life⁸

retail price 412 $\frac{1}{2}$. Staid at H- Howards.

23- crossed whet stone & staid 24th bill 343 $3/4$. 21 ms

& stopt 2 ms from merion⁹ alitle before night.

25 came on to Merion & we parted to meet there

a 7th d e- David Claton gave mee 800 to bare

my expensis back home

25 I got to Jno McBrides & next nt¹⁰ at

William Wingerts 27 rented my lot took a

¹ Northern Hocking County.

² Southeast Fairfield County.

³ Ounces?

⁴ Snake root.

⁵ Curcuma.

⁶ Vial - phial.

⁷ Probably lobelia.

⁸ No clue was found concerning this cure.

⁹ Marion.

¹⁰ Night.

hors & harnis at 65 rented for 3 yrs for the
 sum of 105 \$ then came to Eli Quaintance fed &
 dined got to Merion about 9 oc Snow 1st d
 Elias & I staried¹ Several squalls of Snow
 2nd 1st d 28 bill 125. 29 Goodings bill 100
 30 bill 25 31st bill 25 11 mo 1 bill 100 I
 paid 150 a book & 100 & 1 50 which made Elias &

(42) me a bout square 31 fed at A- Parkers I gave
 his wife a viol of h-l-² 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ he has bin crazy
 for some time & started with us but left him
 next morning but brot his dog & knife home &
 borrowed Coxes dispensatory³ which I in tend to
 return or the worth of them.

11 mo. 1 fed at Scriveners gave 1 v liniment⁴ Staid
 at Glasses & 2nd 6th d got home.

My expence according to the rates would of bin
 for Claton 612 $\frac{1}{2}$ I spent 443. I spent 715 &
 brot 81 home paid Robinson 800 2 for the
 6 volum & 5 for 3 of the 7 & 100 for the

¹ Started.

² Hemlock. Pinus canadensis. Ohio. Astringent. Used in No. 3
 of the Secret Six. (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 352.)

³ Dispensatory, a pharmacopoeia.

⁴ One vial liniment.

obstetrics¹ & Robinsons lectures² I took the 6 v
bound on credit. at 2,00

Bought a set of books & some medison
of Howard 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sold the books to
Amos Meril fo 20,00 in 12 mos

(45)³ Due me for medicine & Dr. Since 27th of 8 mo. 1839

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|----|---|------------------|-------|----|------------------|
| George Drig | 9 mo | 1 | 5 | 00 | 9 mo. | 28 | 2,00 |
| Jesse Tabler | 9 mo | 3 | 3 | 75 | | | |
| Washington Colins | | 1 | | 50 | 9 mo. | 32 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wm Dison | | 10 | | 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | |
| Daniel Michener | | 8 | | 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | | |
| Samiel Craft | 10 mo | 5 | | 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| | 1840 | | | | | | |
| El exander Hin | 1 mo | | 1 | 50 | | | |

1843 3 of 8th mo 12.13

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Washing- Colins | | 75 |
| Robert-Work | | |
| John Work | 8 mo 6th | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Joseph Fowler | 23 | 1 75 |
| G- Drigs | | 2 25 |

¹ Probably Alva Curtis' Obstetrics, which was still listed among standard medical texts in the larger Cincinnati drug houses of 1850-1860, price \$2.00. (Phillip D. Jordan, "Purveyors to the Profession: Cincinnati Drug Houses, 1850-1860," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1945, 54:379.)

² Samuel Robinson was an eloquent champion of the Thomsonian system of medicine. His first lecture was given Saturday, June 27, 1829, at Talbert's schoolroom, at candlelight, Cincinnati, 5th Street, between Vine and Race. Single lecture 25¢, \$1.50 for fifteen; it cost practitioners \$3.00 for the course. These lectures were printed by Horton Howard, Columbus printer and publisher, under the title, A Course of Fifteen Lectures on Medical Botany, in 1829. Six editions were published. Robinson proclaimed the Thomsonian system, "... it removes obstructions, restores the appetite and invigorates the powers of life." (Phillip D. Jordan, "Samuel Robinson; Champion of the Thomsonian System," Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, 1942, 51:263-270.)

³ Pages 43 and 44 omitted in the diary.

(47)¹ The 27th of the 8th mo 1842 I am 46

25 & 26 commenced my steem rotary engine
but to day felt as tho I wished to prepare for
going to yearly meeting²

The 11th mo. 2nd I have lately tryd to under
take it again but can not get time or perse-
verance³ a nough to get at it & I believe I
have concluded to submit it to Dr. Curtis⁴
& see if he will join me in it & to write him a
letter in substance as follows.

~~-Dr. Curtis-~~

A case for the Neurology⁵ but not for the Recorder

Friend Dr. Curtis

¹ Page 46 left blank in the diary.

² Yearly meeting was very important to the Quaker who was deeply interested in his religion; at that time, particularly, a Quaker often concentrated much of his thought and efforts on his denomination. (Dr. J. C. Russell, 'University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Personal letter.)

³ Perseverance.

⁴ On March 9, 1839, the Literary and Botanical-Medical Institute of Ohio was incorporated with the powers of a university, under the leadership of Dr. Alva Curtis. The college was removed to Cincinnati in 1841 when Dr. Curtis moved to that city. (Forman, op. cit., p. 339.)

⁵ No trace has been found of any publication by Dr. Curtis called "Neurology."

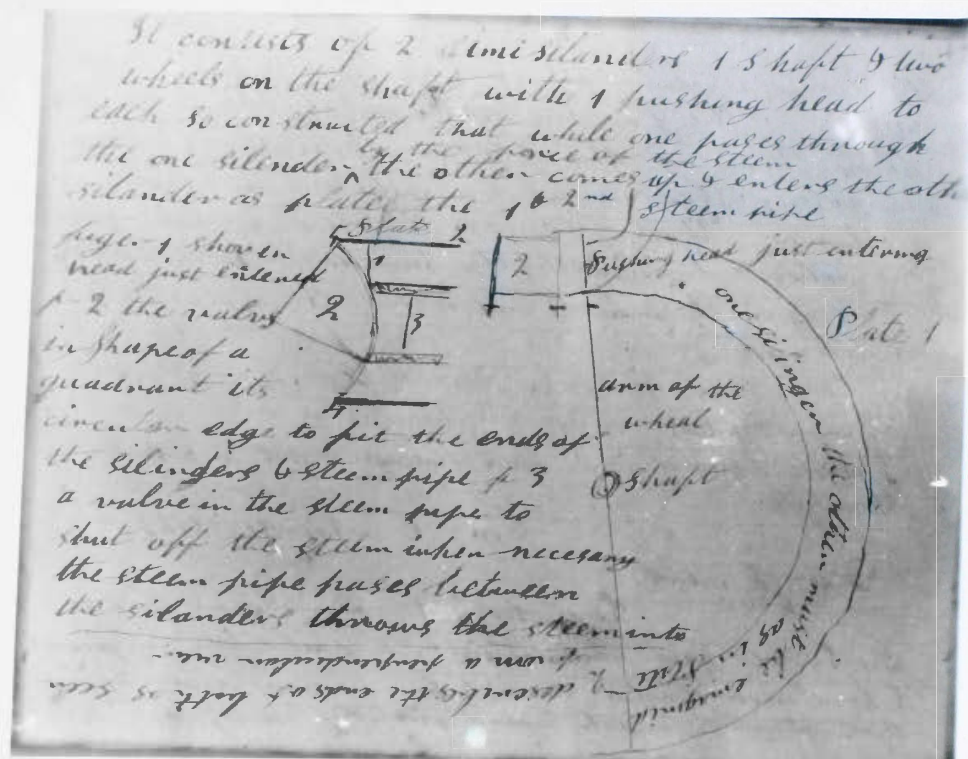
I want to know if thee¹ can tel ~~me~~ by Neurol
 ogr wheather the following described rotory steem
 (48) engine would be a profitable adjunct to the
 numerous inventions now extant; if thee will
 assist me in makeing it a sorce of pecuniary
 gain I am willing to submit one halfe the
 proffits under thy supervision to the support
 of the first a merican medical institute
 / Being poor I have no desire for riches except
 to make them subservent to the alleviation
 of suffering humanity. I seem to have neither
 time nor ability of myself to subject the same
 to the test.

After seeing a rotery steem engine of one silinder²
 in our town for which the inventer has got
 a Patten³ but it not like to answer the expect
 ation; I sat a bout & modled out in my imagine
 nation the following (/ go back) Which I will
 indeavour to describe as plain & concise as posable

¹ The Quaker form of address. This often caused them to be referred to as the "Thee and Thou" Quakers.

² Cylinder.

³ Patent.



A copy of page 49 of the original diary

(49) It consists of 2 simi silanders 1 shaft & two wheels on the shaft with 1 pushing head to each So constructed that while one passes through the one silender, the other comes up & enters the other silander as platee the 1 and 2nd

figer 1 Shover

head just entered

p- 2 the valvs

in shape of a

quadrant its

circular edge to fit the ends of

the silinders & steem pipe p 3

a valve in the steem pipe

to shut off the steem when necesary

the steem pipe passes between

the silanders throws the steem into

from a perpendicular view

Plate 2 describes the ends of both as seen

(50) the circular valv which is hollow & turns the instant the shoving head passes¹ it from p 4 to 5 throwing the steam all on the S- head²

¹ Passes.

² Cylinder head.

& closing the evinue¹ behind. as soon as it passes through that silander the other S- head passes the valve & it is instantly turned back by means of a cog on the wheal under the silander & so on alternately.

2nd mo 19 1843

I wrote geoeal² more paid postage & got an answer shortly

Cin. O Nov 31 1842

Dear Friend,

I am Sorry to say to you that,
tho I have paid much attention to philosophy in general
I have never devoted ~~that~~ to the various steam engines
that attention which would qualify me to judge correctly

(51) respecting the comparative merits of your plan.

and I dare not show it to those who are good judges;
first becaus you have not told me to do so, and
Secondly, becaus ~~if-I~~ it would give them an idea
by which they might rob you of the fame to which
you might be entitled. If you wish me to show

¹ Avenue.

² Good deal.

your letter to some experienced engineer- I will do so.
 or perhaps you had better come to town and attend
 to the matter your self. Of one thing I can assure
 you, that I have all ready more business on hands
 than my time or my means will allow me to perform
 as it should be done, therefore you will excuse me
 from entering into your scheme, & believe me
 truly yours.

A, Curtis

Sometimes I am ready to think I will get some
 one to join me & give him a share, but again I
 think what can a nother do that I can not do if
 I would set a bout it. but time & opportunity does
 not yet offer. 2nd mo. 19th 1843

(52) 23rd of 11th mo 1843

I think I have made an important improvement
 to the above plan both in simplisity and efficacy
 Which is to have a circular cylinder at each end
 of the boiler so as for the steam to pass out of
 the boiler immediat in to the cylinder which
 may be as hot as the boiler or hotter, so that
 the steam in stead of losing strength will
 increase; the shaft passing through the boiler

with te¹ pushing hds² & a cospur wheel³ on one end
geerd⁴ in to the trunnel head⁵ would drive a
mill stone with very little meshener.⁶

(53) The 30th of the 4th mo. 1843

Took Richard Carter thro- a c m⁷ Rheumtisim &
diarhe⁸ (79th year) Thot he felt better of both

I bought this hors 30 delars in trade.

27 Laban Patterson came here & 29 went home
wegeathered
rots⁹ & hemlock bark & haws 28 run of¹⁰ a still full
got a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oz ol-¹¹ from the haws

I had sent hm word to come to consult &
set a time for a meeting for the purpose

¹ Two.

² Heads.

³ One gear of a pair.

⁴ Geared.

⁵ Trundle head - in gearing: one of the disks forming the ends of
a lantern pinion or wheel. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

⁶ Machinery.

⁷ Course of medicine.

⁸ Diarrhea.

⁹ Roots.

¹⁰ Off.

¹¹ Oleum - oil.

of forming a Societye & delivering lectors
believing it might be ameans of im proving
our tallants Spreading the cause of humanity
& streangthing the hands one of another.-

We agreed to meet the 27 of 5th mo at the school
house near Philo Mathews form a society &
apoint a general meeting. It was thot the School
house would not hold the concorce & they got the
methodist m- house.¹ the meeting not so large as had bin antisipat²

(54) 5th mo. 2nd 1843 3rd da

Richard Carter came to my house last 6th d e³
next mor I steemed him & e:⁴ he had a lax⁵ & pain in
his l-⁶ hip 1st d m⁷ took him through a C of m
2nd d e⁸ steamd & 3d m. he thot he was better

¹ Methodist meeting house.

² Anticipated.

³ 6th day evening - Friday evening.

⁴ And evening.

⁵ Diarrhea.

⁶ Left.

⁷ Sunday morning.

⁸ Monday evening.

I gave Crains b¹ build in s milk² the lax stopt

I charged him 1,94 bot his hors for 30\$. 28,06 rem-³

R. C-⁴ is 78 years old the 29 of the 7th mo next.

8 & 9 of 5 mo⁵

R. Carter Dr. to board 1 d & hors to go to winsor

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days = 50 / to 194 = 244 2 46

26 of 12th mo Dr to doctering & moving to my hous 1 50

27 4th day Dr to doctering & constant attention 1 87

31 836⁶ more. & washing bed beding &c 8 36

& 17 cts paid to Wm Wilson to pay postag 3 00 17

for his (Richards) letter. Tottle 1736

the hors was to be 30,00

I.O. $\begin{array}{r} 17\ 36 \\ \hline 12\ 66 \end{array}$

()⁷ John Linseys receipt rote with

a pencil at Chesterfield meeting hous

with a pencil-

¹ Cranesbill (Geranium maculatum or G. Robertiana). Ohio. An astringent. Highly extolled by the western Indian as an antisyphilitic. Commonly called alum-root, crowfoot, shame-face, chocolate flower, rock-weed, sailor's knot.

² Sour? Sweet? Skinned?

³ \$26.06 remaining.

⁴ Richard Carter.

⁵ May 8th and 9th.

⁶ \$8.36.

⁷ Note pasted in between pares 54 and 55 of the diary.

For fourteen dollars & 54 or 13 ¢ a
 receipt for 154 from Squire Arnold
 which is 4 cts over paying off the
 30,00 note Richard Carter held against me

Paid 15 of 8 mo. 1846.

(55) Meeting met Elias Dew & Dr. Potter Laban

Patterson & John Harvy J- H- gave us a lecture very
 good on his own experience in being healed by the T-
 S-¹ after the other had failed H- Right gave his
 experience. Potter read a long lector. Mires made
 puff² at Thomson & lobilla; but was put to
 flight by Bonsel.

We appointed a committee to draft a constitution
 & to wate on Dr. Mires to in vite him to meet us.-
 Adjourned to meet at the school hous in Plymouth
 6 mo 3rd 7th day at 10 A.M.³

Met accordingly. Elias Dew had drafted a con
 stitution they named the Society the medical reformed
 Society I objected to "reformed" being apart of the name
 but a dispute with Mires clamed more attention
 than any thing elce. & in that we did not succeed

¹ Thomsonian System.

² Praise or contempt?

³ June 3, Saturday, at 10:00 a.m.

very well for he being so cunning witty & ready & evasive would argue only on his own plan.

(56) which was to Philosophise¹ or rather to criticise on Thomsons asserting life to be heat & cold death² his plea was the System being founded on this theory it was founded in error. And plastering over the errors of there³ own System would hide them from the view & lengthen out his discourse so as to give no room for a reply or a candid investigation. So that to me at any rate the meeting was not very satisfactory, tho we had some very good sound argument on our side.

got some signers to our constitution & adjourned to meet at the School house in Alderman settlement⁴ 24th of this mo. (6) at 10 o'clock A.M.

Met according to adjournment, adopted a new constitution Dr. E- Potter read a lecture. Meeting but small A copy of the constitution was sent to me to get signers

¹ Philosophize.

² The age-old controversy of philosophy: What is life and what is death?

³ Their.

⁴ Probably a local name of no particular importance. No trace has been found of it.

& since printed in the 19 no. of the B.M.R.¹

Adjourned to meet at Plymouth the first 7th d in 10 mo.

(57) The 7th mo. 1843

John Chandler

17th I took J- C- through a full corce of med-

gave 1 heep t s f² of seeds in prickly ash t³ & 3 t s

f of tr,⁴ gave bone set⁵ canker t⁶ & sasafra⁷.⁷ begun

¹ Botanico Medical Recorder, edited by Dr. Alva Curtis in Cincinnati, Ohio. (Wilson, loc. cit.)

² One heaping teaspoonful.

³ Prickly ash tea or tincture. (Auralia spinosa), angelica tree, toothache tree, spikenard tree, prickly elder, shotbush, pigeon tree. Properties are not clear. A tincture made from the berries has been used for the toothache and a spiritous infusion for colic. Ohio.

⁴ Possibly treacle. Molasses, in the United States, which drains from the sugar refining molds; also called sugar-house molasses and refiner's syrup. Called treacle in England. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

⁵ (Eupatorium perfoliatum) boneset, thoroughwort, thoroughstem, thoroughwax, vegetable antimony, crosswort, agueweed, feverwort, Indian sage, Joe-pye, teazel, sweating plant. Considered to be stimulating, purgative, diuretic, sudorific, emetic and tonic. Ohio.

⁶ Possibly the dandelion (Leontodon taraxacum, Taraxacum taraxacum, or T. officinale). Also known as uniraria, dandelion, piss-a-bed. The young leaves were sometimes eaten as a salad, roots roasted and sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. The root is also reputed to be aperient and diuretic; hence its vulgar names. Ohio.

⁷ Laurus sassafras, also called aguefree, ague tree. Ohio. Sassafras wood and root, especially the bark of the root, have been considered stimulant, sudorific and diuretic. It has also been used in cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc., in the form of an infusion or tea, and used as a "spring tonic."

with 2 t.s.f. of the lobilla¹ sturd up ~~with~~ & then a sup of sasafr (as t.
 25 m- f- 10 oc.² 2 t s f
 35 3 } 5 after 1 o'clock more lye
 45 4 } 8 puked
 55 5 } 12 more lye
 5 after 11 8 17 Bone set
 20 boneset 9 of Lobilla 43 Canker- 45 puked
 25 canker t 33 lye³ Sick 49 lye
 37 boneset & nv 10 after 2 more lobilla
 47 Canker t & Cn-⁴ 16 boneset 17 puked
 12 o.c. puked some He swet profusely &
 11 m- more ly 13 puk puked a most half a bucket
 17 prickly ash & cayen⁵ & nerv⁶ full seemenly⁷ & thot he
 55 canker 1 oc puked some felt better. Has bin take
 ing the cold bath prety studdy for some time at 4 oc.

¹ Lobelia inflata was Dr. Thomson's cure-all. He discovered that it produced violent perspiration and vomiting. This became No. 1 of his Secret Six, accomplishing the first of his six desirable aims: "to cleanse the stomach and promote a free perspiration." (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 350.) This plant was known to the pioneer as Indian tobacco, gag-root, pukeweed, asthma weed, bladderpod lobelia, colic-weed. Ohio. Indians are reputed to have used this same plant as a vermifuge.

² 25 minutes (be)fore 10 o'clock.

³ What may be regarded as a weak solution of lye was made by mixing a quart of hickory ashes, half a pint of soot, and a gallon of boiling water; the mixture was then allowed to stand twenty-four hours. The resulting liquid was then poured off for use. This was used under the name of medical lye, soot tea, alkaline solution, dyspeptic lye and Physick's lye tea.

⁴ Cinnamon?

⁵ Dr. Thomson's second principle or aim was to retain the internal vital heat of the system and cause a free perspiration. Cayenne or capiscum, considered a stimulant and rubefacient by the regular doctors, was used as the No. 2 of his Secret Six. When cayenne was not available red or black pepper or even ginger could be substituted. (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 352.)

⁶ Probably nervine. Lady slipper (Cypripedium acauli or luteum), also called Moccasin flower, Noah's ark, yellows, bleeding heart, American valerian, yellow umbil, male nervine. Ohio woods. Used by "steam doctors" in nervous diseases. Root considered antispasmodic.

⁷ Seemingly.

(58)

6th d 21 of the 7th mo 1843

I was taken with sore throat horse akeing in my limbs
 & chilly took a corce. put on thin trousers & in the
 evning went out & helpt shock wheat till near dark
 in the damp clover felt very chilly when I got in bed
 eat som spice bitters¹ & worried throu till morning
 prepared some vinigar² and watter sweetened & spised
 with cayen' kep my flannels on & put my stock³ on but
 could scarcely keep warm eat but little, but after
 noon went to J- Funks was very tiard when I got back
 1st d 23 went to R. & now I feel prety well tho my
 throte is still sore.

¹ The bitters of an early day was a liquor, generally spiritous,
 used as a mild tonic to increase the appetite and improve digestion.
 (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

² Vinegar was considered astringent, stimulant, rubefacient and
 was also reputed to destroy warts.

³ Probably the high neck cloth universally worn at that time.
 (Elizabeth McClellan, Historic Dress in America, 1800-1870. Philadelphia:
 Jacobs, c1910, p. 398.)

(59)

RECEIPTS

ANODYNE¹ DROPS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| Take of compound tincture of Lady's Slipper | 1 pt |
| Colick drops | 1 pt |
| Diaphoretic ² drops | 1 pt |
| Essence of anis ³ | 1 pt |
| Simple tinc- of Lady Slipper | 4 ?ts |

Mix & shake well to gether- dose- from 1 t s
f to 1 table s f- repeated at discretion till
relief is obtained.

Compound tincture of Lady slipper

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lady slipper root | 5 oz |
| Liquorice root ⁴ | 5 oz |
| Oil of anis | 1 oz |
| Gum camphor ⁵ | 1 drachm ⁶ |
| Alcohol | 1½ pts |

Symple tincture of Lady S- 4 oz. alcohol 1 pt.

¹ Medicines which reduce pain or cause it to cease.

² Having power to increase perspiration.

³ Anise (Pimpinella anisum). Grows naturally in Egypt, but is now cultivated in many countries for its carminative and aromatic seeds. Used in acute colic of infants. Easily grown in warm and mellow soils.

⁴ Licorice (Glycyrrhiza). Ohio. Used to soothe irritated surfaces particularly in catarrh. Was thought to be laxative.

⁵ Native to Asia. Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative.

⁶ Dram.

(60) Collick Drops

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Take of clovs ¹ | 1 oz |
| Cinnamon ² | 2 oz |
| Ginger root ³ por- | 2 oz |
| Alspice ⁴ | 2 oz |
| Oil of lavender ⁵ | 3 drachms |
| Alcohol | 1½ pints |

Dose 1 to two t s f on suger

Diaphroetic Drops Alcohol 1½ pts
Myrrh⁶ 6 oz. Cayen p- 1½ oz

¹ Eugenia aromatica, the dried flower bud of this tropical tree. Considered stimulant and carminative.

² Cinnamomum, the arc atic bark of several of these lauraceous trees is considered stimulant and carminative and is used to cover the taste of other nauseous remedies.

³ The tropical Amomum zingiber, same properties as the above. Also tends to excite the flow of saliva and of perspiration.

⁴ Laurus benzoin, spicebush, spicewood, Benjamin bush, allspice bush, wild allspice, spiceberry, feverwood, feverbush; grows in all parts of the United States. Decoction or infusion of the small branches was used in popular practice as a vermifuge and as an agreeable drink in low fevers. Oils of the berries were used as an excitant. In this instance the writer may have referred to the commercial product made from the berry of Pimenta officinalis of the West Indies, whose reputed properties are much the same.

⁵ Lavendula spica. Carminative and stimulant. Domestic from Europe.

⁶ Gum myrrh (Commiphora myrrha), from an old world tree. Stimulant. Has been used in cases of malnutrition, asthma and chronic bronchitis. An ingredient of No. 6 of Thomson's Secret Six.

Anodyne Powders. Cayen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
 Ginger root pared $\frac{1}{4}$ oz
 Cinimon $\frac{1}{4}$ Sumak¹ Wich hazle $\frac{1}{4}$ Red ras
 berry leaves² $\frac{1}{4}$ vallarian³ $\frac{1}{4}$ fresh annis seeds

(61) 7th mo 29 1843

FEMALE STRENGTHING SYRRUP

Cumphyry⁴ 4 oz.
 Elecompeign⁵ 2 oz
 Forehound 1
 Boilin 3 qts to 3 pnts⁶
 Strain & ad while warm $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
 Beth root.⁷ 1 pt brandy & 1 lb b suger

¹ Thomson used three species of sumac (Rhus glabrum, R. typhinum, and R. copallinum) from which he made use of bark, leaves and berries. These he used as remedies to secure the desired effect for his third principle, see footnote 2, page 54.

² Rubis strigosis, wild raspberry. Ohio. The leaves were often used as a mild astringent. Thomson used it also as an ingredient of No. 3.

³ Valerian (Valeriana pauciflora). Efficacious remedy in epilepsy and in a variety of nervous complaints. It has been used as a tonic, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Ohio.

⁴ Comfrey (Symphytum officinale). Ohio. Other names: Back- or Blackwort, bruise wort, knifback, boneset. Roots are very mucilaginous and were used to soothe inflamed tissues. It was given in decoction in case of bleeding from the lungs, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, etc.

⁵ Elecompane (Inula helenium). Also called horseheal, scabwort, horse elder, yellow starwort, elfdock. Ohio. Its root is a stimulant. Used as a cough remedy, a tonic in dyspepsia and in amenorrhoea. Said to be a good vermifuge.

⁶ Boil in 3 quarts (of water [?] down) to 3 pints.

⁷ Trillium latifolium; rattlesnake root, wake-robin, courthroot, Indian balm, ground-lily, Jew's harp, Indian shamrock, Pariswort, true-love. Ohio. Astringent, expectorant, tonic. Or, perhaps, Trillium erectum, birthroot, bethroot, wake-robin; an astringent, tonic, antispasmodic. Used in cutaneous affections. Has been used to hasten parturition. Also found in Ohio.

8 mo 6th

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Mad a syrup | | Poplar green | 15 oz |
| Suger | 1 1/4 lbs | Dog wood gr ² | 5 oz |
| Syrup 4 qts | 1 1/2 pts | Cherry gr ³ | 4 |
| Licquor 2 qts | 1 1/2 | Elecompeign dr | 8 |
| 7 qts | 3/4 pts | Hoarhound dr | 4 |
| & peach S kernals ¹ | | Comfrey d | 5 |
| | 6 oz | thistle ⁴ d | 4 |
| | | Sasaperella ⁵ dr | 4 |
| | | | <hr/> 49 3 lbs 1 oz |

¹ Amygdalus persica. Peach seed kernals. The leaves and flowers of the peach were considered laxative, have been given in haematuria and nephritis, etc. Thomson used the kernals in his No. 5 of the Secret Six to accomplish his 5th aim, "to strengthen the stomach and bowels and restore weak patients." He sed them in a simple syrup as a tonic in dyspepsia, fever and ague, in diarrhoea, for worms, jaundice and female obstructions. (Jordon, "Secret Six," op. cit., p. 353.)

² Cornus alternifolia. Its bark is one of the "Shaker medicines," considered as diaphoretic and astringent, and an anti-periodic. Ohio.

³ Prunus Virginiana, chokecherry, wild cherry tree. Ohio. The bark was used in intermittant fevers. The Indians used it as a cure for syphilis. It is bitter and astringent and possesses a sedative quality, used as a stimulant and tonic. A strong concoction of the bark is reputed to be a good vermifuge. It is claimed the leaves are poisonous to some animals and that the berries will intoxicate certain birds. Thomson used the seed kernals as he did those of the peach. Wild cherry is used in many cough syrups today.

4 ?

⁵ Sarsaparilla (Aralia nudicaulis), wild or Virginia Sarsaparilla, small spikenard, rabbitfoot. Ohio. Tonic.

(62)

8 mo 6th 1843

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| John Work | Dr | to 3 pts Syrrup at $37\frac{1}{2}$ = | 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pectoral tincture | | pectoral tincture returned | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Onions ¹ Convolv-Pandurate ² | | Cough powder & S- Bitters | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| & honey simered strained | | | 100 |
| & som tinc- of n.v. ³ S. cabag ⁴ | | Cr 3/4 of a pt whisk | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| blood r ⁵ Lobil & No 66 | | | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

8th mo 3 & 4th

Washington Collins Dr to 1 visit to child 75

Was sd to b vry bd out of hs hd & vry rstles

found hm easy eat some but sm fevr gav Cn & L⁷

¹ The onion (Allium) is acrid and stimulating. It has been used as a diuretic and as a vermifuge. The boiled or roasted onion was used as a poultice for soothing irritated tissues and for maturation of boils, etc. Often used for coughs. The expressed juice was also used in ear-ache and for rheumatism. The fresh root has been used as a rubefacient.

² Convolvulus pandura a. Fiddle-leaved bindweed, hog potato, Virginia bindweed, wild potato, mechameck, wild jalop, man-in-the-ground, man of the earth, wild rhubarb, wild potato vine, man root. Ohio. The root has been recommended in cases of gravel (kidney stones) and as a diuretic and laxative. It was used either as a powder or in a decoction.

³ Tincture of nux vomica.

⁴ Skunk cabbage (Dracontium foetidum); skunkweed, polecat-collard, cow collard, itchweed, stinkpoke, swamp cabbage, polecat weed, hellebore, ellebore, Irish cabbage. Ohio. Extremely fetid, resembles asafoetida. The rhizomes are supposed to be stimulant, anti-spasmodic and narcotic. Were used in asthma, rheumatism, hysteria and dropsy.

⁵ Bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis); bloodwort, puccoon, red puccoon, red root, Indian paint, tumeric. The rhizomes and seeds have been used in medicine. Emetic. It is believed to reduce the velocity of the pulse like digitalis.

⁶ Of Thomson's Secret Six.

⁷ Cayenne and Lobelia, numbers 2 and 1 of the Secret Six.

but d- not P- in the morning gave black r¹ gave some more tinc with
great dificulty still no at tempt to puke gave

3 injections. with Lobila but no sick. a stone to
the feet. left sm black r & drections to giv such ts
as they could get hm to take. & to bathe the body
with week ly² if the fever raised & to send if he
got much worse. 5th sent to Myrs

(63) 8th mo 5 1843

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Harvy S- | I sold hm 2 bus wheat for 1,10 cts | |
| got a file | 12 1/2 | & 2 bus before for an atlas & geo ⁵ |
| Paper | 6 | 23 |
| 6 S.r.p. & 12 rap. ³ | 8 | coffee |
| Sinimon $\frac{1}{4}$ | 12 1/2 | For 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs plow points I got 41 oz |
| S- tirpintine 1 pt | 18 3/4 | For Wm- Heald. |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ ginger | 6 | 9th mo 1 bus flaxceed- 63 |
| & 2 oz clovs | 6 | got 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ of coffee for Wm Hale |
| | 70 1/4 | 44 oz before for cast iron |
| 1 gallon w ⁴ 44 | 44 | got 1 ball candle wick 18 3/4 Cr 7 |
| | 114 | |

(sine) a block cotton No 10. 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ & a fu nales for 1 of wht⁶ & 1 of
flax ceed = 118 3/4. 11 mo 7th took aip⁷ to H-R- for Hrvy

¹ Black root (*Aletris farinosa*); stargrass, starwort, blazing star,
aloeroot, bittergrass, unicorn root, agueroot, aguegrass, colic root,
devil's bit, mealy starwort. Ohio. The root is an intense and permanent
bitter; it is used as a stomachic and tonic.

² Lye.

³ ?

⁴ Probably wine.

⁵ Atlas and geography.

⁶ Wheat.

⁷ ?

29 lbs 17⁴. & got soal 1-¹ & a primr² 6¹/₄

(64)

1843

8 mo about the 12 made a

Liniment 1 gill flax s- ol³ 1 oz gum elastic⁴ 3 oz

neats foot ol⁵ Pennyroyal⁶ 1¹/₃ oz Ditney⁷ 1¹/₂. Sasafras 1¹/₃
to som 3 rd p a tr⁸

Winter green 1¹/₆ filled 1-2 oz botls & 2 4 oz = 10 ozs-

10th mo. 11th bot 3 4oz b-⁹ fever liniment of

Wm- B- Baley for 6\$ in 2 years

Sore mouth and throat Skunk cabag & indian turnip¹⁰ equal

¹ Sole leather.

² Primer.

³ Flax seed oil. (Linum usitatissimum), common flax. No odor, almost tasteless. Yields mucilage to warm water and oil. Used as a poultice and laxative.

⁴ This may refer to the commercial product but probably to Bumelia langinosa of the region, which is called gum elastic or wooly buckthorn, or possibly to Rhamnus catharticus, purging buckthorn, Hart's thorn, Rhineberry, waythorn, also of the region and strongly medicinal.

⁵ From the feet of cattle, used medicinally as a lubricant.

⁶ Pennyroyal oil.

⁷ Ditany (Cunila mariana); American or mountain cunila, stonemint, wild basil, sweet horsemint. The plant is very aromatic, its medicinal properties are based on essential oils like the other mints. Ohio.

⁸ Possibly "to some third part of tincture."

⁹ Bought 3 4-oz bottles.

¹⁰ Arisaema triphyllum; jack-in-the-pulpit, 3-leaved arum, dragon root, pepper turnip. Ohio. Fresh root very bitter and has been used in asthma, croup and whooping cough.

E- Due thinks the best remedy, & to clear the tong of canker-

 Itch quicksilver¹ & aqua portis² as much as will mix, lard
 or fresh butter well mixt. rub a little on the joints a fu
 times will cure with out washin cloths &c. Slay-³

(65) The 28th of 8th mo 1843

I was 47 years old yesterday 1st of the week & 27 of the mo
 I rote some in a nother book, but having to go to
 see a patient after meeting (Aves Howle-) I had less
 leishure than desireable. We for the first time sat in the
 Meeting house in the new end. the petitions⁴ not finished

I feel as tho the time had come for me to go in to
 practis more fully. or as tho I might devote more
 time to the subject, I feel a willingness to commence a
 corce of lectures but hardly know how where or when
 to be gin. many seem to be a live to the subject & a good
 eal of sickness is through the country I was at
 James S. Cargill's his family were or had bin all sick
 chill & fever or ague, I lay it to the watter they
 use which is very bad & I could see no other cause

¹ Mercury. The use of mercury, polypharmacy and bleeding were Thomson's chief criticisms of the regular medical doctors. (Waite, op. cit., p. 327.)

² Nitric acid. Rarely used except as an external application for "foul, indolent ulcers" or to warts.

³ Possibly the doctor who suggested this cure.

⁴ Partitions.

The 23rd of 5th mo 1848

65

I was 47 years old yesterday 1st of the week 27 of the
 I wrote some in a note-book, but having to go to
 to a patient after-midnight (Mrs. Howe) I had left
 less time than desirable. We for the first time sat in the
 meeting house in the new end, the relations not finished
 I feel as the time had come for me to go on to
 a more fully, on or the I might devote more
 time to the subject, I feel a willingness to commence a
 course of lectures but hardly know how where or when
 to do so many seem to be alive to the subject & a good
 deal of sickness is through the country I am at
 James Capell's his family were or had been all sick
 with a fever or ague, I say it to the walls there
 are which is very bad & I could see no other cause
 of the situation is high & airy. The strict danger
 has escaped the present but was sick some time
 James Smith's youngest child was buried yesterday
 at 11 o'clock of age 1 month 10 days & 10 days old

A copy of page 65 of the original diary

as the situation is high & dry. The oldest daughter
has escaped the present but was sick some time back
—James Smiths youngst child was buried yester day

dysentary. Joel Garison lost 1 while gon to yerly meeting

(66) This day I take to myself a little leishure to look
over some of my affares & right some & wish to
keep my affares (both S-¹ & pecuniary) more streight
& syrcumspect than I have here to fore. 28th

29th Took the Cold bath by washing all over
with cold watter, as I have frequently done of
late takeing some hot medicine previous.

Began to chink & daub Shop.

30th Ruthanna² sent we got there a litle before 1-o.c. m.³ Soak
feet swet & puk- som gav cay-⁴ & rasb-⁵ nv⁶ &c the
new comer appeared a bout 20 m after 4 o.c. m- 30 of 8th mo
7th d 26 She⁷ was taken with a cold cough & horse &
this night 30th wih a pain in her r-⁸ side or brest so that

¹ Spiritual.

² The writer's daughter.

³ One o'clock (in the) morning.

⁴ Cayenne.

⁵ Raspberry.

⁶ Nervine.

⁷ Ruthanna.

⁸ Right.

She could scarcely turn over, bathed with cayen &
 vinigar Steamed her lungs & breast with a stone in
 a wash bason with water vinigar & salt gave some
 relief, but worse at spells. ^{4th d} I went back
 in the e-¹ wet & puk-
 soked feet $\frac{1}{2}$ h-
 some better, m- worse steamed / & puked better, but
 but when she becomes cool still worse. After noon sat up $\frac{1}{2}$ h-
 soked feet & applied flannel over brest to keep warm-
^{5 d e.}¹

(67) I gave black r- hot with cayn & swet, aperated²

mildly. her cough loos & expectoration free,
 stopt to see Allace's Lydia indurated swelling.

5th d- evning (I am now siting up with Hannah³ 12th 4 o.c. m)

6th d I stopt to see Ruthanna seemed wirse a gain in her
 breast & shoulder with pain & some fever her milk
 had in creased through the night & we flattered
 our selves that was the cause of the in creas of
 pain & fever. I gave a steeming & relief, left with
 directions for them to let me know if she got
 wors there fore I rested easy believing all well
 till 1 st d- e- stopt, she had bin vry bad 1 d but was
 so much better that I was still not much a larmed

¹ 5th day evening - Thursday evening.

² An aperient is a laxative. Evidently the writer has coined a
 verb to suit the occasion.

³ Ruthanna's sister, another daughter of the writer.

we steamed & puked her P-¹ seemed to turn down & I
concluded to give her no more puke but to give
Lobilla in pills & broken doses.

2nd d high fever very restless difficult breathing
or hard beset to get air enough high full puls
in dicotiv² as I thot of high in flamation

(68) 2nd d- 4th 1843

Seemed to be relieved so that I left about 3 o.c.
& returned next m- after brakfast, Spent a
restless night but seemd better in the m- I noticed a
change in the puls, from a strong full & volum-
inous puls it was small & remarkeable quick,
& she seemed flighty or out at spells talking of
things as tho dreaming & thus continued to the
end. tho at times she would talk verve reshional
& always knew everyone as usual. (Less appearance
of inflammation & pain not so restless sat up several
times perspires freely & breathes easier thinks her
tast is better but eats but little, rote at the time)
The puls & the delerium to me were caus of alarm the
other symptoms seemed favourable cough seemed
loos & expectoration free Spit a goodeal. hot

¹ Puke?

² Indicative.

Skin but covered with swet & could not have
 (69) the cold air (tho warm weather) to come on her
 breast or shoulders it seemed to mak them ake wors.
 kept a hot S-¹ to her feet & gave medicine Fleuricy² &c.
 4th d the 6th I concluded to give a mild puke 1 t-s-f
 erb. 1 t-s-f nerv $\frac{1}{2}$ t-s- cayen- to a cup anadyne t-
 gave 3 or 4 t-s-f- of the t- twice while sitting
 up She then lay down coughed some & a ketch
 (as she expressed it) took her in the back so that
 her countenance looked ghastly for a moment.
 I gave no more even a s-ful³ of tincture seemed
 to put her in misery. I began to have but
 little hopes (remembering Ezra Roman)
 She grew wors so that I sent for her mother &
 Rebecca for I told J-⁴ I would not be much
 surprised if she should go off, At length
 become more composed & rashinal she had
 the girls called up & Alis Moris to pull

¹ Stone.

² Pleurisy root (Asclepias tuberosa); butterfly weed, wind root, orange root, fluxroot, orange swallow root, silkweed, rooted swallow wort. Ohio. Popular remedy for pleurisy and other pneumonic affections. Stimulates perspiration, is a mild purgative, an expectorant and febrifuge. It was occasionally used to relieve pains of the stomach from flatulency and indigestion.

³ Spoonful.

⁴ Jonathan Morris, Ruthanna's husband.

(70) the drawer & portioned out the clothes &c
to the girles, telling them what to do with her
yarn for she had got it nearly ready for the
loom, & after wards wisht Ann Craft to
take the child which she named Mahala
& in sisted upon J- to give up which with
relectance he did & she agreed to take it til
18. It is midling puny I think untimely.

Another doctor was mentioned & Paterson
sent for (he came about 10 o-c)

Became very restles appeard to suffer extrem
ly & prayed that she might be taken from her
sufferings. Lord come & take me into thy
armes take me quickly I can't stay I must go
take me in to thy armes Lord. I have begd
the Lord to for giv you (& more to this effect)

(71) Perhaps it was previous to this that she
wished to kiss me & Said she lovd me & expressed
her love to all her sisters. Indeed it seemed to me
that she was in possession of that spirit that
breathes love to all; & her anxiety to be taken
from the world to the embrace of her dear
Lord was in struction to me that she lovd
him a bove all; & such he will in no wise cast
out. She seemed to have no desire to stay

but was anxious to be going, but her love for
us was such that she begged that we
might all be forgiven. And not long
after seemed to be going off as in a sleep
but we roused her with cold water to her
face & breast peppermint es-¹ & cayen in
t² of pleurisy r-³ gave by the table s- f-
to stimulate her throat which

(72) seemed very dry, She thought it helped her &
seemed free to take it. Soon after she recovered
L- Paterson came & we proceeded to give a
Puke threw up some tough flem & seemed in
great agony; but seemed afterwards to
be relieved. & in the morning the Dr- concluded
to give another puke promptly, she struggled
long to puke & looked like dying for a spell
we stopt & she recovered; & seemed easier
& wished to sit up or could not lay with
ease she lay but very little more (not long

¹ Peppermint (Mentha piperita) essence. Ohio. Stomachic and car-
minative.

² Tea.

³ Pleurisy root.

at a time) (rote till 3 o c 5 d m- 14th) 18th rot¹ S- mor²
 Seemed so much easier, complained of no pain
 but said she felt very weak (6th d m-) The
 prospect seemed some what flattering at least
 we seemed to be in pretty good spirits when the
 Dr. came & proposed giving a puke, as there
 (73) seemed to be no better way to clear the stomach
 & tong it being coated with a black fir,³ I
 dreaded the operation & wished him to have free con-
 sent before he com menced Jonathan a greed & got
 Ruthanna to consent. She was evidently growing
 wors by the moans & difficulty of breathin com-
 plained of her throat being sore & could hardly
 swallow tho she swallowed the medicine better
 than I expected as tho she wished to pleas our desires.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 commenced giving a puke
 about 12 o.c. she took the 3rd dose 3 t.s.f. of
 seeds & 25 m- past 12 took the 4th with cayen
 Shortly after seemed sick & tryd to puke but
 threw up nothing but tough flem which we
 strove to wipe out of her mouth to prevent

¹ Wrote.

² Some more.

³ Fur.

strangling but this we could not long do
her jaws be came set in death after strong con-
vulsions or struglings, about 45 m- past 2 o.c.

6th of the week & 8th of the 9th mo. 1843.

(74) She is gon I hope to rest. gon from a world of cares
troubles & perplexities. Left 2 daughters Christi-
anna not quite 11 months old born the 1st d- of the
10th mo 1842 & Mahala 9 ds old. Born the 30th
of the 8th mo. 1843.

Her remains was deasently provided for & enterd
in friends burial ground at Plymouth 1st day
morning the 10th before meeting a prety large
geathering. There is a number of circumstances I
have not mentioned, one is she was broke out over
her back breast arms &c with the millary fever¹
a dangerous complaint in child bead. another is
She expressed a be lief that we had done all we
could do, or all we knew.

Hannah came to nurs her sister & was taken
with a pain in her side & I gave som balck r &
lo-² & sent her home 2nd da the 4th J- Chandler

¹ Miliary Fever—eruption resembling millet seed, almost always
brought on by external heat. Prickly heat. Heat rash.

² Lobelia.

(75) gave several emits and steemings & Dr. Patterson 1-¹

we came home 6th d. night she took a puke puked
a long time & did not seem relieved no apetite tong
toted yallow & then black I gave no more puk
but pleuricy &c. &c. 2nd or 3rd da began to mend
& 7th da sat up all da 1 d da & to d (2nd)² seems a
bout wel except week 4th d Dr. J- Stitt chanced
to come & stad till after noon 5th d very rainy
Sold him some savory³ oil 1 oz 75 1 of wormseed⁴
50 1 of sasafras 25 & 1 (11) vol- of the B. M. R-⁵
at 125 to be paid in medicine.

Kenkade Elexandri took a nother dose of my
pills & felt relieved he thinks ihm⁶ before any
pills he ever tryd I nad 2 kinds & directed
to of the emit P⁷ & 4 of the others black r

¹ Lobelia.

² And 7th day sat up all day(,) 1st day (Sunday) (all) day and today (Monday).

³ Satureia hortensis; garden or summer savory. Ohio. Cultivated for culinary purposes. Has been used as a stimulant in loss of appetite.

⁴ Possibly Erysimum cheiranthoides; wormseed or treacle mustard, expectorant and diuretic; or Chenopodium anthelminticum, wormseed, used as a vermifuge. Both are found in Ohio.

⁵ One (number) 11 volume of the Botanic Medical Recorder.

⁶ Them.

⁷ Pills.

bitter r hallow r¹ & cayen, worked in boneset extract. the other cayen lobila & nerv equal parts worked in bone set & walnut² extract. dos 2 of one & 4 of the others.

(76) Births 1843

Ruthanna Morris D-³ 8th mo 30th 4 o.c. & 20 m- in the m-⁴

Mahala Morris at a week old she willed it to An- Craft

Mary Merl D- 9th mo 27 4 o.c. mor- 1843

Lydia Merl born the 19 of 9th mo.

Ruthanna P. Morris. Christianna was born the 1st of the 10th mo 1842 near 2 o.c. in the morning. (day b-⁵ P- ht⁵)

1843 2nd mo 13
Hannah Embrey g- t. b- 30 m- p- 3 o.c. E- 2nd day⁶
Ruth Embree born the 13 of 2nd mo

Rebecca's Children's ages

George W. Lagore was born the 3rd of the 1 mo 1841

Joseph R- L- born the 23 of 3rd mo 1842

Isaa Peter L- 21 of 11 mo. 1843

¹ Probably hollow-root, common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), an escape from Europe. Formerly held in great repute for various ailments including skin disorders. The root was given as an emmenagogue and a vermifuge.

² Both *Juglans nigra* and *J. cinerea* are found in Ohio. A decoction of the rind of the unripe fruit of the black walnut (*nigra*) was often given as a vermifuge; an extract of the butternut (*cinerea*) was given as a mild laxative.

³ Died.

⁴ 4 o'clock and 20 minutes in the morning (4:20 a.m.).

⁵ ?

⁶ Got to bed 30 minutes past 3 o'clock evening (of) second day.

Deaths

Buckman Morris Deceased 6th & 8th of 9th mo 1844
 George Janes De- He 27th of 9th mo 1844
 James Smith lost a child dysentery 8th mo 1844
 John - Thompson child dysentery 10th of 9th mo 1844 - 10th
 Joseph Shaw ~~1844~~ child crop 10th mo
 Dr. Wm. Cook's wife was buried 11 mo 1844
 Sarah Janes 21 mo 26th night buried 2nd 25th of 10th mo
 Samuel James 12th 2nd mo buried 3rd 19th of 10th mo
 Richard Carter 12 mo 11 buried 18th
 L. Hys wife's daughter 1 am 1st in winter
 Joseph Janes son father and a hunt 1st of 11th mo
 Nathan 13th 1844 buried at Plymouth
 David Bundy at Southland: died 1st of 11th mo there
 Able Gilbert died 20th buried 2nd of 11th mo
 Geo 2nd 1844 18th da. 2 buried from quarry
 Helen Howle daughter
 Heatable Hook

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A copy of page 77 of the original diary

Elisha's Aesoph Wood born the

E- second son Robert Wood 9 mo. 3rd 5th day evn-¹ 1846

Elmys son Robert E. 1st mo 10 1st day mor² 4 o.c.- 1847

Mary Chandler son Joseph 7th of 2nd mo 1st day mor 5 o.c.
William

(77) Deaths

Ruthanna Morris Desesed 6th d the 8th of 9th mo 1843³

(78) George James De- the 27th of 9th mo Ph-⁴ Dr Myrs

James Smith lost a child dysentary 8th mo Ph- Myses

Joel Garnetson child dysentary dito 9th mo Ph- Hale

Joseph Thomases child crope⁵ 10 mo

Dr Wm- Heels wife was buried 11 mo 4th d 22

& Dr- Davises wife died some time before
Sarah James 11 mo 5th d night bu'ed 7th d 25. P- H- & M-⁶

Richard Carter 12 mo 31 buried 1st d

I- Mils' wife & Rardens daughter 1 mo 7th m morn 1844

Eliz- James in Toun & his fathers ant about 14 of 1st mo

¹ Evening.

² Morning.

³ Saturday, September 8, 1843.

⁴ Physician.

⁵ Croup.

⁶ Physicians Hale and Myers.

Mahlen 3 mo 18 Patten died 7th d. 16 was buried at Plymouth¹ &
 3 mo 17 died 18 buried opened
 David Bundy² at Southland; died 1st da the da there meeting was

Able Gilbert died 30th buried 1st of 3 mo 2nd d,

6 mo 2nd 1844 1st da, 2 burials from quackery³

Zebulan Worls daughter

Hetable Hook

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(78)

9th mo 24th 1843

Troubles Enoch a bout to move yester da came with
 Dreadful a buce, I asked him if he was ready to pay
 thea du bill off. he got in a still greater rage &
 said I had forged it if I had a dubill on him
 & we were a thievish set &c. I went to town
 determined to sue him if he wouldn't settle
 it. he agreed to let me have his corn & potatoes &
 I was sorry to detain him in the settlement &
 so gave up his dubill; without seeing what
 I was getting, but corn & potatoes are like to
 be scarce & deer.

¹ In Washington County, Ohio, established by Stillwater Quarterly meeting in 1850, consisting of the Plymouth and Southland Preparative meetings. (Dorothy G. Harris, Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. Personal letter.)

² Washington County.

³ The Botanics were called "quacks" by the regular medics!

⁴ Indicative of further notes on deaths on that page.

Next day went to see corn & potatoes, he
 had dug his shear¹ of potatoes & the squir-
 rels had got more than his share of corn &
 I let Elisha have the whole fodder &c-
 for his share & so I must charge
 Enoch the 17,44 for he compleetly roged² me
 in selling me what he had not.

(79) 22 9th mo

Botanick meeting I appointed one at our S- hous in the e-
 but I was so frade of publishing it that none met.
 I wish to improve my tallents & instruct the people
 people but am too backward. I think I will be-
 gin at home to teach a Botannick School in the evenings & if I
 can make that so interesting as to clame the atten-
 tion of youngsters & others perhaps some good ma
 be done. By committing to memory the proper names
 of plants &c. with there uce or medicinal virtues
 & lectering on the Scienc of medicine: might we not
 im prove in Scianc & lerning, for shurely medical
 Science is as good & laudable as any other Science.
 & as aplicable and uceful.

The 7th of the 10th mowe we met at the apointed

¹ Share.

² Rogued.

School house, but not many L- B¹ Paterson,

J- Stit & a boy. we don no buisness except I

red my 1st & 2nd Lectors. a very wet day.

(80) 10th mo. 1843 9th d- 2nd d mor- Strange occur-

rance While I was sitting at the table I saw fire

sparks behind M- h-² twice. Some false

reports. Like to make some disturbance I fear.

13th went to Fathers 14 to salt works 16 home. wet & muddy.

18 Jon & I took a round to get Lobila. & I md- a botl of tink³

22 to se J- Stit 25 L- Patterson & I dug medicine:

11 mo 9th 5 d qrtly meeting at Pennsvill⁵ Som sleapers

on the womens side gave way so as to frighten them &

the B became very much un settled adjourned to Crester

field⁶ & finished our q- B.⁷ muddy roads.

Talked some with Robert about my rotery injine

think I will get him to help me to put it in oper-

ation but seem to dread the task, or seem to hav

scarcely hart to proceed. What shall I do? my reason

¹ Laban.

² Meeting house?

³ Probably valerian tea.

⁴ Tincture.

⁵ Morgan County.

⁶ Chesterfield, Athens County.

⁷ Quarterly meeting.

would seem to say go on it will do & I stand in
 need of the proffits 133 d- will soon be due on
 my land 10 to Curtis 9 to Wilcox & 20 or 30 more
 that ought to be paid & the y B¹ recommends-

(81) or advises that we use all diligence to pay our
 debts. & we ought to provide for our house, we scarce
 have cloths fit to go to meeting the 50 dolrs we cepect
 would no more than buy things we need, even grain
 I shall have to by & like to be dear before I can buy.

So if my plan will do good I do think I would
 be justifiable to exert my self to do good with it

Had some thot to start to day, but shrink from
 mentioning it; is the time not yet come more than a
 yeare, it is time to pay some of my debts especially
 to get my wife a frock to weare to meeting.

But it seems so simple for me to under take
 to make money in this way, if I were to mention
 it would I not be laughed at & that I can't
 well bare. I would procrastinate was it not of
 necestity & a being blamed for my poverty. (14)

18th went to mo. B. & to E- Dues J- Woods &c. & to Roberts
 in tended to get help to start my injine but

¹ Yearly meeting.

barely mentioned it to Robart. But studied out a S-¹ log
 (82) setter by which the log might be sawd up without
 further attention after starting it: thot to describe
 it to Mahlen Patter but he was gon to Sincnnat-
 before I saw him: So I failed again.

 23rd Elisha & his sisters R- & H-² Started for Somerset-³

27 I went to E Kenkades with a view to get him to
 as sist me in my injine & saw setter but he rather dis-
 couraged me. I could get no leather for shoes & went
 home with a heavy heart but on studing I concluded
 to right to the Patten office & secure the rights till
 I prove the utility; for then I need not be afrade of
 having them tried by compotent juges.⁴

29 went to B. saw Zebulen Worl. Spoke to him on the
 subject of geting rights (Patents.) After we got
 through proportioning the members⁵ I wint to
 Zebulen Worls got the necessary in Struction
 of how to proceed. He in deavored to explain
 to me his plan to supply a stean boiler with

water

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¹ Self.

² Rachel and Hannah.

³ County seat, Perry County.

⁴ Competent judges.

⁵ A Quaker procedure?

(83) Marages¹

Rebeca 8 of 3rd mo 1840 1st d after meeting
 Ruthanna the 1st of the 1st mo 1842 7th d 1 o.c.
 Elmy the 14th 7th d. e. 5 mo 1842 & movd 18
 Elisha to Martha Baily 11th mo 27 past 2nd da 1843 m- 5d- the 30th
 Manok Hinson to Milasant Way 11th mo 22 1843 at Ply-
 Eli Gilbert to Mania Engle 12th mo 20 1843 at Plymouth
 Daniel Mot to Hannah Ann Linsey 21st of 2nd mo 1844 Chesterfield
 Jesse John to Amy Dean 24 of 4th mo 1844 Plymouth
 Edwin Morris to Rachel Hanson
 Joseph Hanson to Rachel Craft 12 of 6th mo 1844
 Elias Pickring to Alis Morris 7th mo 24 1844 at Plymouth
 Amos Roman to Lydia Fosset 25 of 12th mo 1844
 Joel Baily to Lydia McGin 1 mo 22 1845
 Enock Lagore to 26th of 2nd mo 1845
 1st da
 Jonnathan Morris to Luiza Goodding 30 of 3rd mo 1845
 Ruth anna Morris to Benjamin Gooding 6th mo 12
 Mary Wood to Jno- Chandler 12 of 4th mo- 1846
 Hannah to J Way 21 of 3 mo 1849

(84) & keep it always a bout 1 hight; & I thot I found
 out a plan, more cimple & I under took to try it
 but have I believe gave it up; tho it may answer
 but wheather it would be an improvement or not

¹ Marriages.

is a question. B boiler r reservoir S supliar v valv
 to fill the supliar while the steam is
 off or kueling down which lowers the
 block in which opens the steam valve e
 the steam rushes through the steam pipe over r &
 down to the supplier forces the water in to the B
 through the P at the mouth of which is a v.
 the valv e or lever l must be so constructed as to allow
 the block w to settle an inch or more that is
 to allow time for the steam in the supplier to con-
 dense & to fill with watter before it opens.
 bit¹ a suden supply of cold water will give a
 check to the boiling & powr of steam; but the
 (85) water ma be heated. but if heated so as to
 rais a steam the valv will not open to fill the
 supliar, unless we have a nother steam pipe to force
 it in; by this means the water ma be heated the
 boiling regular & the powr of stean on a balance
 but who will exchange the present mode for
 this. so complicated.

12th mo 7th much exercised on account of- I see no way
 all is still shut up: when I attempt to go this way I
 cannot & when I try to go that way the road is stopt

¹ But.

I wish to pay my debts & think some of my plans might
do it if persivered in
John Wood

3 mo 22 I let John Wood have a note on Benjamin
for 14,19 for 12, & gave him 5 sheep (weathers) at 100 = $\frac{1200}{500}$
to iron my waggon & lock gav hin 10,00 sone time back to $\frac{1700}{}$
get iron, hubs he has ironed

King mad me steam pips¹ &c for 75 cts

Elisha traded 1 colt for 2 3 mo 21

(86)

1843

12th mo 4th J Morris & I went to Jonsons

10 miles a crost fedral² & Hock'en to buy corn I being
nearly out I got 2 bus & we bargained for 100 at 25
12 mos credit. The Squirrels having destroyd a bout
one $\frac{1}{2}$ of our corn this season as we suppose.

5th Elisha Martha John & Rachel came back. left

Hannah her mayor³ being lame.

6 com mensed snowing R while & snowed a bout 20 hours

10 or 12 inches deep.

7th I went to Chester- f.⁴B. one of the committee to apportion p-B's (P-33 1/3 066 2/3

¹ Pipes.

² "Federal Creek, a considerable mill stream in the eastern part of Athens County, running southwardly into Hockhocking, in the township of Rome." (Meyer [Kilbourne], loc. cit.)

³ More.

⁴ Chesterfield.

⁵ Preparative meetings.

16th went to mo.B. Snow nearly gon staid at S- Fawsetts.

17 Rachel & Mary started to go to school

Rachel to board at Jesse Fawcetts & Mary to b- at Thomas Woods

21 Started to Merietta stad at Jesse Lawters

22 Paid tax $87\frac{1}{2}$ & $12\frac{1}{2}$ road t = 100 perage¹ & bitt $23\frac{1}{2}$
Paid Wilcox 925

23 Stad at John Embreys lent him 50 to pay tole

24 Stopt at H- Rodes after B to see Richard Carter

I Paid willcox 925 & took a receipt as he was not at home

(87) 26 had him brot to my house to bord or

nurs rather as I was owing him & to doctor for

gravel² or stone in the bladder. Came 3rd d fore noon

& has passed no water since 5th d morn- 3 oc. have gin

a good eal of gravel root³ parsley⁴ P mint⁵ &c. & some

Pills but no stool yet. got very horse 3d nit & seemed

failing fast he thot he would not liv long. gav a

little t- puked some very green. Eats but little

but vry ravinous. Seems to sleep a good eal between

¹ Pierage -- toll for use of pier or wharf on the river.

² Popular term to indicate pain or difficulty of passing urine.

³ Probably Eupatorium purpureum. Ohio. Also called Mohawk tassel, Joe-pye weed, trumpet weed, tall or purple boneset, kidney root, queen of the meadow. Considered a mild purgative, emetic, diuretic, sudorific and a mild tonic.

⁴ Common (Apium petroselinum). Escape from cultivation. Roots and seeds used as a diuretic and laxative.

⁵ Peppermint.

Spells which is pretty frequent that he gets up to try to make water but in vain; but does not (seem to) Suffer as much as he did before he took the teas & a steaming, has some hick up at Spells. 28th 5 d I asked him if he had any word to leave to his daughter he said he wanted her to serve the Lord & be a good girl that was all he had to say to her. & he wished his debts were all paid. he hoped there was another to pay all, he soon became in. rashinal,¹ at times

12 mo

(88) Spent a restless night. Took but little t² & no nourishment worth naming.

6th day 29 received a letter from his daughter, which I read & he seemed sensible & made appropriate replies, & wished an answer sent. I wrote one & read it to him with which he seemed pleased & well satisfied. 3 o.c. 7th day morning he is now taking the longest sleep he has for some time, his breathing hurried; has several times expressed a willingness to go: & several times called for the Lord to have mercy on him. his breathing gradually grew weaker & weaker till he ceased to breathe 45 m- past 3 o.c.

¹ Irrational.

² Tea.

Elias Pickring was with us & we shavd & lay him out
 1st d 31 was buried before meeting. After he was
 gon I finished the letter to his daughter. Elizabeth
 Roads red it & pronounced it a good letter.
 I omitted to say in it that he wished me to be well
 paid for my trouble. I wish to do a bout right in make
 ing out my bill as the held a note against me ne for 30\$
 Some Cr

(89)

1st mo 1845

Richard Carter was sick about a week tho poorly 2 or 3 week
 he took a pint & a $\frac{1}{2}$ of whiskey & salt peter¹ first which was to
 cure the gravl then peach tree clivers² queen of the meadow³
 gravl r- as much as his stomach would have, but in vain.
 for he had no no discharge of urine after he came her nor
 from the bowls till the last gave an in jection but that
 would not stay.

¹ Used as a diuretic and refrigerant and in large doses as a
 purgative.

² Cleavers.

³ Spirea lobata or S. salicifolium, American meadowsweet, Quaker
 Lady. Ohio. Oil from the roots and stems was used as an astringent.

Fathers Posterity as we reckoned the day he was 80 years old

19th of 3 mo 1847

| | Children | grand c- | deaths | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Joseph 13 | 14 | 9 | 7 | Thomas | 4 | |
| Sarah | 6 | | 1 | Robert | 5 | 2 died |
| Abigail | 13 | 4 | 2 | Hester | 2 | |
| Benjamin | 10 | 8 | 8 | Josiah | 5 | |
| John | 10 | | 4 | Maryann | 4 | |
| Hannah | 11 | 3 | 2 | | <u>69</u> | 26 |
| Jessee | 4 | | | Grand c | 89 | 28 Deaths |
| Rachel | <u>1</u> | | <u>2</u> | Great Grand c | 24 | |
| | 69 | <u>24</u> | <u>26</u> | Children by | 13 | Mary Hester |
| | | | | Children by | 2 | Ruth Batten |
| | | | | | <u>128</u> | |

(90) P-85 John Wood &c. 1844

Rachel went to J- Dickeys to da 3 mo 22 6th day

Mary went to Thomas Woods last 6th d 15th

they agreed to giv her 50 cts per week bead

beaureau &c¹ if she would stay till she was

18 years old

Southland meeting² was opened the 17 of 3 mo. 1st d

Robert went to Fathers 1st d 14 of 4th mo

Mary came home the 22 of 4th mo

Rachel came home from James Dickeys 9th of 11 mo

Rachel went back the 23rd of 12th mo 1844

Robert went back to Fathers the 28th of 11th mo

¹ Bed bureau, a bed which folded into a bureau-like piece of furniture. Bead is an earlier, now obsolete, spelling for bed. (Murray, loc. cit.)

In Washington County. (Harris, loc. cit.)

Mary started to School to Elwood Dean 16 of 12 mo

Mary came home 22 of 2nd mo 1845 last 2 weeks at E.S. School out

38 $\frac{1}{4}$ days 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts

Robert came back from Fathers 6th d the

23rd of 2nd mo. 1845

John C- Rachel & her mother started to redstone¹

5th of 5th mo & returned in 2 weeks & 1 day 1845

(91) Sweld Jaw commenced a bout 7th d the

4th & I opened it to d² 8 it was remarkeably

Sweld from an I tooth. continued to swel in

Spite of Steaming & poltis Elm gineger lobila

Snakeroot &c. It was sweld a bout the

midle of last mo. but did not supurate.

(92) 6th mo. 5th 1844

Job Nicleson the over seers &

myself had a meeting & last 4th

da one, & he had a law suit with Elisha.

29th of 4th mo, Elisha throwed in 9 dolars

cost & he got 1 ct damace.³ & I was

aquitted he failed to prove that I had

"told things knowingly & wilfully that was not

¹ Probably Redstone, Pennsylvania, which seemed to be important to the Quakers of that day.

² Drain.

³ Damage.

so a bout road not being moved for 7 years
 & that there had bin no fus a bout it till
 he got the place*. I feel perfectly clear¹
 of the charge. Tho I feared som fals
 acusations might be introduced as is often the
 in such matters, there fore I used some
 indeavours to clear my self & I think I did.

()² George Hammett, J. Hanby, E. Pickering, Wm Hodgin,
 Thompson Walker Wm Wilson

George Hamsye

()³ Copsy of a charge of Job Nicholson against Joseph Woods
 for telling things wilfully and knowingly that was not so,
 concerning a road not being moved for seven years, and for
 asserting that there had been no fuss about the road till he the
 Said Nicholson got the plase

(93) 9 mo 25 1844

Back P 77

Mary & Jerden Patterson jnr-⁴ buried in one grave 26th

Hustes & Michener Drs- Pherabe like to recover

¹ Clear.

² Note inserted between pages 92 and 93 of the diary. This informa-
 appears on the outside of the note.

³ Information written on inside of note inserted between pages 92
 and 93 of the diary.

⁴ Junior?

King Hanes buried a child 1 da 6 of 10 mo & 1 4 weeks ago.

Rebecca Legore we herd (9 mo 8) was dead.

I supose from what Enoch sais she was held much
as Ruthanna was & died the 6th of the 9 mo

1844 a bout the time our yearly meeting

closed as did her sister the year before

Calab Engles child died 26 of 12 mo. of dropsy Michener

Dr. Muncton lost on¹ of Labans patients 11 mo.

Phile Mathews lost a son 2nd mo. Moncton

John Ferris buried a daughter 2nd mo 12th Several Drs.

Ruth Fosset lame girl died at C- Engles 22 of 2 mo -45

the two last Plumleys Patients Short Sickness

Robert Wood lost there youngest night of the

12th of 6th mo 1845. mortification in the head.

William Dewese buried 7th day 28 1845 P 94

Anson

(94) Joel ~~Gilbert~~ and Ezekiel Patten each lost a child

about the 25 of 6th mo 1845

Sarahann Trahorn died 25 of 7th mo 1846

Rebecca Lagore died the 6th of the 9th mo 1844

Rachel Wood the 5 of 11 mo 1846

Robert the 20 (5th day) of 8 mo 1846

Edward Mconhael the 20th of 1st mo 1847

James tunis lost a child

¹ One.

Joshua morris lost a daughter some time back

& old Bille Raredon found in the water wheel

A woman on federal in child birth 1 mo

Robert Newberry alittle previous to 2nd mo 20 &

Benjamins grandson, Benjamin

William Wood Unkel John's son died in Chesterfield 7th d 20th 11 mo 1847

Isaac Painter the 24 of 11 mo 1847

Abija Edgerton a little previous

George Wolman Robert his son & others that I cant date

William Dewese Sn- was buried 5th day 24 of 1st mo 1850
(hav neglect¹)

(95)

Sawmill

The 10th mo 17 Started to Roberts to make
my saw mill, Staid at T- Mersers & brake
fasted at Joseph Hameltons, rain 5th d 18th
commensed our mill & finished 5th d 24th
came home 6th d & went to mill 7th stopt at
Elias Pickerings to see my heifer we a greed
to leav it to men to see who she belonged to
28- 2nd d. Settled in my favour.

I feel at a los to know how to pro seed
whether to stay till after qr meeting
or try to be at Cincinattia by the time

¹ Evidently the writer means that he has failed to make entries in his diary.

the lectors commence (next 2nd d--)

11th mo 9th I we can get no money as yet went up

last 1st d. (Stopt at Chesterfield B. Wm Kennard

Joseph Edgerton & Ann Branson was there) to

make some improvements, &c. 6th d the 8th

brothers all there but Josiah to see it act

I came to Laban Patersons & next mor- to the

(96) Steam mill thot to get Stacy to try it

as he is building a saw mill expects to rais to

day 7th d 9th. he seemed willing to if he could

think it would answer a good purpos.

came home and I concluded that the safest way

would be to get a person that has buisness

at the federal City to take 20 dollars & my

petition for a cavete¹ & examine the modles

See if it is probable that I can get a patent

& if so secure it if not return the money

& at the same time have a trial makeing.

13 of 1 mo 1845 receivd a letter from Dr. P- B-

Johnson stateing no person could prevent me

from takeing out a patton I might make a

¹ Caveat, a description of an invention not fully perfected, filed in the United States patent office, which gives the person filing it three months notice before a patent is issued for a like invention to another. (Webster's New International Dictionary.)

trial in Safety with out a cause &c.¹

I went to Roberts 3 fift days in succession &

came home 7th d. Took our modle to Craven

the 2nd 5th d & 3rd went back thinking to mak

an improvment but R did not seem free

(97) to joine me there in & I hurried hom

4th d the 1st of 2 mo. 1845 but found

Joseph sick so that I have done but litle

at it till to day 2 d the 10 (he seems much better)

23 of 2nd mo. 1st d last week suger mak &c. but

little dun at S- mill. Since that spent 6 hors²

1 da & part of a nother & am trying to do somthing

at it to day 3 mo. 6th clear & fine after a soaking

rain and a smart frost. 8 some more rain but

warm. Yester day Thomas Langstaff came

& we a greed to start to Cincinnatti a

2nd day the 10th & I expect to take my

Saw mill, at any rate I have got it

in a box for that purpose. I have long

bin desirous to go but never could get

¹ There is no record in the United States patent office of any patent being issued to Joseph Wood between January 1, 1795, to December 31, 1847. (T. B. Morrow, Executive Officer, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. Personal letter.)

² Hours.

ready & now I thought I could not be
 ready so soon for he wanted to start
 1st d after meeting & indeed it seemed
 like a dreadful thing for me to

(98) Start such a journey & on such buisness
 without money too however- John Chandler
 gave me 1 dollar for the obstetrics &
 Thomas a greed to lend me what more
 I should need. Much rain 7th d night.
 1 d e- carried my box down to Thomas Langstafts
 to be ready having packed up my saw mill
 6 or 8 dollars worth of oils & cansor plaster
 some cloths sadle bags &c. & I believe I have
 the consent of all concerned to go.
 My sincere desire is to do whatever is right.
 Sometimes it seems almost like biding¹ a
 long or last farewell to objects here.
 I didnot know but my wife was a going to
 be sick slept but little complained of
 her head & seemed to be out of her
 right mind a while but seemed better
 tords morning. Wheather I go or stay I hope
 to be directed in the right way.

2nd d mor- 10 of 3rd mo 1845

¹ Bidding.

(99) It is my sincere desire & prayer that I
may be rightly directed in this searious
undertaking for so it seemes to me to be

I know not what may happen before I
return, these reflections are cause of
searious thoughtfulness & an anxious desire
to be preserved in the right way; to the
Lord I commit my selfe & all I have who
a lone can preserve & keep us from evil;
It would be good for us if we would
devote our whole lives to his Servis

I started a little after 8 but when I got
to Harvys they were gon left the wagon &
box & went a horse back the excuse was
the roads were too bad to take a wagon,
So I found it as I told them that I did not
know when I would come home.

I did not feel much dstressed a bout it
hopeing all would be right at last. I was
doubtful the right time had not come only all things

(100) Seemed to work favourable till I found I
was left. Went to John Embres he talks
is preparing to go down wih wheels, in a
month or so & it may be that I will be ready
by that time if the Lord per mit.

Since the above I have turned my attention
 Some to my rotery a fue hours to day 3 mo 28
 perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ ds & can not see why it wil
 not work if made compleat.

I put a past bord¹ round to see how it
 would look am hard be set to make
 it true a nof to work snug & easy is
 all the dificulty I can see & am still
 at a loss to know how to procede-
 but think I must do somthing soon.
 4 mo 5th went to John Embree a gain to
 get some turning done but seemed at a los he
 being so engaged that I omitted it. went
 a gain & got some don-

(101) 10 mo a bout the 20 started to (1845)
 Cincinnati took my saw mill & sat it up
 but Dr. Curtis could not get time to look
 at it I proposed to P- Brown to assist me
 but he declined, no way opening for me
 to do anything withit there I brot it
 to Eli C- but he was also afraid to
 under take so great a job on uncertaintys.
 & I left it there; still believing it might

¹ Paste board.

be a usefule improvement if put in complete operation. but the expence.

Since I returned home I have bin tinkering some at my rotery but on too small a scale unless I could make it worke so true as to worke wih very little friction for on a small Scale the power applied will be less than the friction unless it be made to worke very true.

(102) Steem rotery a new invention. 12 mo. 9 1846

From mo- meeting last I went to James Deweses to look at his 40 acre lot on l- wolf c-¹ & to David Balls, & with him to J- Welses sawmill to see the effect of a new water wheel for I could not see the wheel. the water acts & re acts as they say on it & they think it a great improvement. David said his father had an ide of the reactive² power of water on a wheel, by takeing tube, an elder for instanc one upright & 2 armes with holes in the hing³ side of each for the water

¹ Lone Wolf Creek.

² Reactive.

³ Hind.

to escape through, the escape of the water
 by reaction would turn the whole round
 this suggested to my minde the idea of having
 Somthing perminant for the water to act
 up on; I conceived those arms like pushing
 heads working in a circular ~~wheel~~ cilinder
 (103) with valves to open so as to let the arms or
 shoving heads pass & then close so snug that
 no water could pass in any direction.
 But perhaps it would suite better for steam
 than watter. I wish to see it tried, I can not
 see why it may not answer well & I think
 better than anything I have thot of before
 as being more simple & studdy or regular.

But I feel as tho I have but little faith in
 my makeing any thing by such in ventions.
 I feel more hopes in makeing something by
 makeing flour barrels as they are ready sale
 40- cash till new yeres. But if I can get 25 cash
 I can get many a little necessary that I have to
 do with out, as having no way to make any
 thing to spare. We spared a pec drid peaches
 3 bus beans 5 bus clover seed but as for grain
 I expect I will have to by. I need not count
 on makeing any thing by practice of medicine

my wife has so discouraged me & not only me
 (104) but others from applying to me by her bitter
 oposition that I have had much less since
 I came from collage than ever for 18 years.
 I seem to have no way of making even a fu-
 cents to get anything with. 12 mo- 9. 1846
 23 of 12 mo. I have got staves anuf for 35 brls.

Barrles I have made a fue for self Elish & J-C-
 the price soon fell & they must be of the
 first rate or they will not pay carage
 So I am out here. I have made several dollars
 by selling essence perhaps 4 or 5 cash- 2nd mo. 1848.

(105) Marages 1847
 Dewet C. Wilson to Sarak engle 19th of 5 mo
 Eli Thomas & Ataline the mo- before-
 Martin Morris & Elizabeth James 25 of 8th m 1847

(106) this is the multiplication table

()¹

¹ This indicates two pages which were left blank in the diary.

- ()¹ Richard Carter P 54 53
 Receipts 25, 59-62 64
 Crawford returned and started again 28-32 & 37
 Went w-² D.C. 40
 Howard 1 set books 38
 Sick Elisha 38 Self 58 Ruthanna 66 to 73
 Debt & Cr- 43 44 & 45
 Age 47
 Meetings botanic 53- 55- 56
 J- Chandler a corce 57
 Stores H.S. 63
 Deaths 65 Births and Deaths 76 & 77 93
 Since 27th of 8th mo. 1843
 Richard Carter 45 87
 Marrages, 83- 105
 Locusts 5 mo- 20 1846 comence and 30 stinging
 Recepies 59 Chlorisis³ 25
 Fathers Posterity P- 89

()⁴

()⁵

Sarah R Chandler

Steem engine rotary book

A rotary steem engine

¹ This page in the diary was not numbered.

² With.

³ An enemic disease of young women, characterized by a greenish or grayish hue of the skin, weakness, palpitation, menstrual disorders, impaired digestion, etc. (Webster's New International Dictionary).

⁴ This indicates another page in the diary which was left blank.

⁵ This page in the diary was not numbered.

GLOSSARY

Amenorrhea. An abnormal suppression or non-occurrence of menstruation.

Anodyne. Relieves pain.

Aperient. Purgative, laxative.

Carminative. Expells gas from the alimentary canal, relieves colic, griping or flatulance.

Cathartic. Cleanses the bowels; purgative.

Chologogue. Increases flow of bile.

Diaphoretic. Stimulates the secretion of sweat.

Discutient. A substance which has the power of repelling or resolving tumors.

Diuretic. Increases the secretion of urine.

Emetic. Causes vomiting.

Emmenagogue. Promotes menstrual discharge.

Emollient. Soothes inflamed tissues.

Febrifuge. Reduces fever.

Haematuria. Voiding blood by urine.

Haemotysis. Bleeding from the lungs.

Nephritis. Disease of the kidneys.

Rubefacient. Produces reddening of the skin.

Sialagogue. Excites the flow of saliva.

Stomachic. Gives tone to the stomach.

Sudorific. Produces sweat.

Vulnarary. Tends to cure wounds or external injuries.

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Russell, Dr. J. C., University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Stanley, Ellen, Assistant Librarian, Earlham College Library, Richmond, Indiana.

C. INTERVIEWS

Lake, Roberta, Topeka, Kansas. Geneology.

McDermott, Dr. William C., Phillipsburg, Kansas. Medicine.

Schenk, Leonard C., Hays, Kansas. Drugs.

